Fates of American military POW/MIAs on the territory of the former Soviet Union during the Cold War

[TFR 40-1]

The Center for Human Values

THE FATES OF AMERICAN POW/MIAS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION DURING THE "COLD WAR" [1942-1973]

(An analytical report) 1992

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1. HISTORY OF USSR-US RELATIONS IN DETERMINING THE FATES OF AMERICAN POWS

(A general statement of the problem)

It would be a mistake to think that the governments of the United States and Russia began searching for former POWs only recently. The resolution of this problem was begun during World War II and resulted in approximately 22,500 Americans returning home.

However, for a number of reasons, this process became hindered under the conditions of the beginning "Cold War." On 18 July 1955 John Foster Dulles delivered a memorandum to the President of the United States, which, in particular, brought his attention to the anxiety shared by "the American people and other peoples of the world concerning the fates of countrymen who are prisoners in the USSR. A majority of them have been held there since the Second World War. The time has come to put an end to this problem, which arose during the war..."

Almost forty years has passed since this appeal, and the appeal is heard once more. Thus, in a report dated 23 May 1991, the "Senate Committee on Foreign Policy" noted that "the POW problem has become a matter of the 'highest national priority' for the US in this century." Moreover, on 21 July 1992 excerpts from a resolution of the American Congress were published in Russian newspapers. The excerpts, in particular, stated that "The opinion of the Congress is that the governmental organs of the independent governments which were part of the former USSR should

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publish information that they have for use by the US Government and for the public... On everything that was known in the former Soviet Union about American POWs and persons missing in action during the Second World War, the war in Korea and in Vietnam, or on the USSR's influence on their fates."

There is no such thing as a war without prisoners. This truth, proven through thousands of years of human history, has taken on a new meaning and sphere in this epoch. Tens of millions of people were drawn into the monstrous crater of the Second World War and of subsequent wars and conflicts; the lot of prisoner of war was the intended fate of a considerable number of them. Captivity truly became the tragedy of millions.

The realization of this truth forced the democratic peoples of various countries, as far back as the last century, to begin a search to establish binding regulations for the conduct of war, including a humanitarian system for the treatment of prisoners of war and their return home.

Unfortunately, our country joined in on the process of working out such international legal standards very late. Until very recently, the majority of problems concerning the legal status of those who found themselves in enemy hands, the circumstances of capture, detention and repatriation of prisoners of war, and also archival documents through which one could have traced the fate of a specific person in captivity, were hidden for many years under "Secret" and "Top Secret" seals, not only from the public, but also from historians, foreign researchers and from the relatives of prisoners of war.

Fortunately for all the people of the world, with each day, relations between the US and Russia are taking on a more friendly nature in the

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mutual understanding to resolve complicated international and domestic matters. This is completely natural, yet evidently understanding and sympathy alone are no longer sufficient. When matters concern the fate of American and other prisoners of war who survived, their friends and close relatives expect a concrete answer: were they in Soviet captivity, were they held in Stalin's camps, and what was their subsequent fate?

Only as a result of perestroika and glasnost, and also of the coming to power of democratic forces in our country, was it possible to use archival materials which were earlier closed to a wide circle of researchers, materials which are being used to objectively expose and finally clarify the matter which painfully troubles the consciousness and feelings of the American nation. This concerns those US service members who are considered to have fallen into captivity or are considered missing in action and in whose fates the USSR was involved to some degree.

As archival documents testify, dozens of American prisoners of war were held in Soviet camps during the past war. For example, according to a memorandum from the Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) of the USSR dated 10 Nov 1944, 23 Americans were held in the following places of confinement:

"Krasnogorsk Camp No. 27 - 1, Syrets Camp No. 62 - 1, Morshan Camp No. 64 - 1, Asbestov Camp No. 84 - 1, Georgiev Camp No. 147 - 1, Voroshilovgrad Camp No. 144 - 1, Cherepovets Camp No. 158 - 1, Radin Camp No. 188 - 4, Vladimir Camp No. 190 - 1, Donbass Camp No. 280 - 1,

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Minsk Camp No. 168 - 1, Bobruj Camp No. 56 - 1, Sr. Volzh Camp No. 215 - 1, Lisichan Camp No. 125 - 1, Gorlov Camp No. 242 - 3, Sestrorets Camp No. 211 - 1, and 2 individuals in the camp at the front "Kaunas" No. 24."

According to information available in the archives, "on 16 May 1945, thirty-nine American prisoners were received," and on 26 June, forty Americans were held in captivity.

In March 1946, the Peoples Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, Colonel-General S.K. Kruglov, reported to the Council of Peoples Commissars, V.M. Molotov, that on 20 February of that year eight American prisoners were held in captivity. This very figure is in the "Memorandum on the national composition of prisoners of war of the former German Army who are held in camps."

In April 1946, 6 interned US citizens (one of them a female) were held in camps. In May of that same year, a "Report on preparations for the release of prisoners of war and interns of non-German nationality" was prepared at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. However, six American prisoners of war (one of them an officer) were not subject to release since they earlier served in "SS" units.

In the "Memorandum on the presence of prisoners of war held in NKVD camps who are related by nationality to governments not at war with the USSR," kept in a special archive, gives a general number of prisoners of war, including 13 Americans (of them 2 are officers). On 20 December 1945 they were located in "Novozybkov Camp No. 327, Leningrad Camp No. 339, Mtsensk

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Camp No. 466, Degtyarsk Camp No. 313, Smolensk Camp No. 218, Yaroslav Camp No. 282, Krym Camp No. 241, Dnepropetrov Camp No. 315, Melitopol' Camp No. 419, Odessa Camp No. 159, Polotsk Camp No. 243, Valginsk Camp No. 287, Rakversk Camp No. 292." There was one person per camp.

However, accounting for prisoners of war (and this is one of the difficulties of the search) was frequently accomplished very carelessly, and therefore figures, even within the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, contradict one another. For example, an NKVD memorandum from January 1946 indicates that "15 Americans - 13 enlisted and 2 officers" were in captivity, but according to the book, Information on Prisoners of War, there were 11 individuals.

Figures may also conflict for the reason that "...prisoners of war detained in work battalions of the Peoples Commissariat of Defense" were not included in the registration information. [The work battalions] did not have information on their nationalities.

By the end of the war, Americans began to be concentrated in separate camps together with prisoners of war from other allied armies. For example, the following archival document, executed in the beginning of May 1945, and kept in the fonds of the city of Tambov, testifies to this:

"To the Chief of Operations, Camp No. 188, Major (State Security) Com. Yusichev - Immediately prepare the camp to receive 2500 French, Alsatian, Luxembourg, American, and English prisoners of war who will soon be arriving."

From February to April 1945, three transitory camps were formed in the city of Odessa for liberated prisoners of war and interned citizens of allied countries. They were set aside to gather foreign nationals liberated from German camps by the Red Army in Eastern

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Europe, in order to further their forwarding and return home. Camp Nos. 138, 139 and 186 were located in the buildings of former sanatoriums. The command of the camps and their permanent party personnel were staffed from among the service members of the Odessa Military District [OdVO] and were subordinate to the District Command through the Repatriation Section attached to the Military Council of the OdVO. The transient personnel stayed in the camps, asa rule, for about two to three months until special trains could be arranged and English, Norwegian and American ships arrived in the port for their forwarding home. Transitory Camp Nos. 138 and 139 existed until October 1945, but camp No. 186 until the middle of 1946. During this period about 100,000 prisoners of war and interned citizens of 32 allied countries passed through these camps. The largest number of these were French, Belgians, Americans, English and Hollanders.

Besides, former American prisoners of war were handed over by the Soviet Army Command to return home. For example, "Information on the Presence and Movement of Allied Prisoners of War and Interned Citizens", produced on 10 May 1945 (i.e., the first day after the end of the war with Fascist Germany) by the Department on matters of repatriation of the 2nd Byelorussian Front, and kept in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense (TsAMO) in the city of Podol'sk, reports the presence of 1013 prisoners of war, two of them officers.

An additional six military personnel (five officers and one enlisted) and nine civilians (three men, four women and two children under age 16) arrived before 20 May.

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Based further on the documents, one can be certain that the 1013 prisoners of war (two of them officers) were turned over to the American Command between May 10 and 20, but information on the fate of the six prisoners of war (five officers and one enlisted) and the nine civilians mentioned above, is not contained in the documentation.

It should also be kept in mind that more than a hundred Americans, who fought on the German, side turned out to be among those convicted. Of those eighty two were liberated, 17 died and 3 escaped.

The newspaper "The New York Times" wrote in the 13 June 1992 edition that "Russian President Boris Yeltsin reported in a letter to a special senate committee that the Soviet Union imprisoned American prisoners of war during the Second World War, when these two countries were allies, and also after the

war in violation of the prisoners of war convention. He also reported that Soviet authorities lied to the US regarding the fate of Americans missing in action." Even earlier, on 2 February 1992, at a press conference while in Washington, Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin announced a desire to take up the issue of American prisoners of war. To this end, the President of Russia appointed a group of analysts under the leadership of his advisor, Colonel General D. Volkogonov, who reported that "...the Soviet Army liberated many thousands of foreigners, including Americans, from the Fascist concentration camps. They were repatriated in accordance with the agreements. However, archival workers established, for example, that US citizens V. Marchuk, V. Berdin and D. Nobl' were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and were only released several years later

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in exchange for a Soviet intelligence agent. There is reason to believe that this is not the only case."

Soon after, he announced that "four files on American prisoners during WWII were found in the archives." But this is not concrete without the names. The problem is: if the American POWs were in the Gulag in the 1940s, this means that they were there later. Only it is not clear when and how many. A sensational report was brought to me: Americans were in Kolyma and Tambov. We are checking, yet still can not find documents." The Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow, William F. Davny, announced that "nothing concrete is known about this in the United States. Only rumors. Russia has not yet answered any official inquiries."

The Joint Russian-American Commission, conducted its first meeting 26-28 March, was formed in March 1992. Dmitri Volkogonov was appointed as the head of the Russian delegation for this commission. The US representatives of this commission were headed by the former US ambassador to the Soviet Union (1976-79) Malcolm Toon. Dennis Clift, Chief of Staff for the Department of Defense Intelligence Department, represented the Pentagon.

On 7 April, the Pentagon made "... an announcement concerning the problem of American prisoners of war, who died in Russian captivity during WWII. The documents presented by the Russians convincingly show that the 8 Americans who died there were not servicemen in the U.S. Army, but served in the German forces."

As reported by the representative for the War Department, Pete Williams,

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the US received documents and data on 8 Americans during work by the Russian-American Commission for POW/MIA affairs from WWII, and the Korean and Vietnam wars." In the middle of February, Senator John Kerry, representative for POW/MIA affairs, and Bob Smith, deputy representative of this commission, arrived in Moscow.

"One has to admire the persistence of the Americans, who for many years sought to obtain a clear answer from our authorities concerning the fate of their missing citizens," says commission representative, D. Volkogonov. "Unfortunately, these requests did not receive the attention that they deserved opportunely.

In June 1992, the Russian side of the Joint Russian-American Commission for determining the fates of POWs/MIAs during and after the Second World War, acknowledged a statement.

The statement noted, in particular, that as a result of work done to determine the fate of the US citizens missing in action on the territory of the USSR during and after the Second World War, they managed to establish that, from 1941 to the present, more than 23,000 US citizens were on the territory of the USSR

as internees, POWs and convicts. Practically all of them, excluding the deceased, were returned home by June 1953. As of 10 June 1992,information attesting to the location of living Americans, of the catagories indicated, on

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the territory of the USSR, has not been discovered in the state and departmental archives.

At the same time, it is noted in the statement that, facts on the sojourn on USSR territory of about 400 U.S. citizens, whose final fate is unknown, were revealed and confirmed by document during the process of the commission's work on every set of documents, material and oral testimonies. Including, presently, the unexplained fate of more than 330 U.S. citizens, information about which relates to the Second World War period, 6 relating to American service members who evaded military service during the Vietnam War and were found to be in USSR territory, and more than 40 relating to the "Cold War" period.

Personal verification of all of these facts is currently being conducted. In addition, meetings and discussions with people who have information on US MIAs and verification of that information are ongoing.

Senator John Kerry stated at a press conference in Moscow that "the KGB has provided us with an enormous amount of documents which will help clarify the fate of MIA American soldiers in Korean and Vietnam." However, in his words, specific proof to the fact that "Americans until now are to be found in the territory of Vietnam or of the former USSR, there isn't any."

Searches for American service members, who under various circumstances disappeared on USSR territory, have recently been initiated. The preliminary results are reassuring, so it is necessary to continue the searches for American POWs. For this, it is necessary to have the ability to receive documents and make copies from all archives,

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in which there may be materials concerning military prisoners of war, and, after receiving the materials, to have a sure method for working with them, to know the particulars of archive files.

The search method, developed for years, attests to the need of using all of the documents at the disposal of the researcher.

Results of archival work have, at times, come to light in completely unexpected places, almost never lies on the surface and requires thorough analysis. It is quite obvious, that American interns and POWs during WWII (for now, the matter concerns this) were, under various pretexts, kept in Stalin camps and prisons. Here are just a few extracts from available documents.

On 18 June 1943, Chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the People's Commissariat of Defense for the USSR, Colonel Yestigneev, reported to Colonel General Vasilevskij, Chief of the Red Army General Staff.

"I am presenting a translation of letters from five interned American pilots... At the same time, I report that this matter was reported by me to comrades Vyshinskij and Lozovskij in that connection, and that a change in the routine for interned American pilots falls under governmental jurisdiction."

In this letter, US Army Major Jork, particularly wrote:

"Dear Sir! We, with great interest, are following the heroic struggle of the Red Army. Every Soviet citizen must feel great pride in its achievement. The longer we sit

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here, inactively following the struggle, the more a sence of uselessness in our common struggle developes in each of us five interned here.

You have already kept us here in the Soviet Union for almost a year. Now, when the troops of our own country are being drawn more and more into the struggle, I know that we could be of greater use, in Africa, for example, than here.

A qualified bomber crew is still in demand; this I am sure of. Taking these circumstances into account, will you consider releasing us for active combat somewhere? If this is absolutely impossible, then we would like to be useful here, for example, training crews for American planes, which you have here, or training for airborne crossings..."

It can be assumed that I. Stalin, indeed, informed the US ambassador to the USSR, Stehndli, about this crew during a meeting on 23 April 1942. He particularly said, "that one of the American planes which bombed Japan made a forced landing in the vicinity of Vladivostok. The pilots of this plane reported to us, that they expended all of their fuel and therefore had to make a landing on Soviet territory. According to them, they were to take off from an aircraft carrier 500 miles off the Japanese shore, in order to bomb the Japanese Islands, but 760 miles out, the aircraft carrier encountered a Japanese destroyer. In view of the fact that the Japanese destroyer could warn the Japanese government about the encounter with the American aircraft carrier, the pilots had to take off for the bombing

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of Japan from an aircraft carrier 750 miles from Japan. The American pilots pointed out that they did not have authorization to make a landing on Soviet territory. We had to detain the crew of the American plane. At the present time the American pilots are in good condition and are free..."

The serious researcher has to have as many facts as possible which support the accuracy of his hypothesis. In this case, it necessary to know that in 1950 retired Navy Admiral Frederick S. Sherman published a book in the United States entitled

American Aircraft Carriers in the War in the Pacific,

which was translated into Russian and was published in the Soviet Union in 1956. In the book he describes the bombing of Tokyo by B-25s that took off from the deck of one of the aircraft carriers on 18 April 1942: "After the attack, all of the bombers went to the Chinese coast. One plane veered off course and landed near Kharbarovsk, in Siberia, where the crew was interned by the Russians."

Materials from the U.S. archives, which must contain a crew list, could turn out to be a great help in solving this case. If Major York was among the crew, there would be one less mystery.

While working in the various archival institutions, the researcher must attentively study all materials that he comes upon. Thus, for example, information in the US archives that was received by U.S. Army Headquarters in Europe, "from the British Intelligence Service of the British Army Headquarters on the Rhine, which touches upon the possibility of five pilots, considered to be American citizens, that were detained in the USSR", deserves attention.

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It's source, "Doctor Anton Pettsol'd, a German citizen, who returned from the USSR," reported the following information about a U.S. Air Force flier Major Uil'yam Tompson:

"Tompson reported to me that, after making the forced landing in 1944, he was arrested by the Russians and sentenced to 25 years confinement, allegedly for espionage. From 1944 through 1948 he was imprisoned in "Butyrsk" Prison in Moscow, and then transferred to a camp in the city of Tajshet.

Difficulties in the search for former POWs and interns is primarily the consequence of the incompleteness of the registration records for various archival institutions, and for the numerous archival fonds in them. It can be entirely assumed that during certain years of the "Cold War," several of these files, for a number of reasons, could have been subject to multiple and extensive removal. Besides, one must also keep in mind that frequently, while preparing documents, foreign last names and first names were at times distorted to the point of being completely unrecognizable. As a result, tracing someone's specific fate from beginning to end is extremely difficult, but always, in some cases, quite possible.

Experience in working with archival documents in the search for American POWs, allows for the conclusion to be made that they most probably used real names. However, sometimes American servicemen had documents under fictitious names. For example, on 27 June 1958, an American plane (Douglas 118) was shot down. Four people got out of the burning plane and five others managed to parachute out.

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There was an appeal from the Americans regarding this. It turned out that the documents removed from the crew do not perfectly coincide with the list presented by the Americans.

Still, one specific difficulty exists. People of German, Japanese, and Italian decent served in the American Army. It is not ruled out that such people could have been taken to camps of the proper nationality quarter.

When working with documents it is necessary to, first and foremost, thoroughly study and check "documents and lists on POWs and interns turned over to the American Red Cross on 3 July 1945," and "statistical information on European POWs during the period of war 1941-1945", "Final reports on the movement and presence of POWs of the former European armies in MVD USSR camps", "Correspondence on allied army POWs from 1944-1945," "Information on POW specialists who work in the industry," "Monthly reports on the movement and presence of POWs of Western nations" and other materials stored in the archives.

Documents and lists of those repatriated and those released ahead of schedule from confinement to various countries, and also, "documents on burials and lists of deceased POWs" for the post-war years deserve unconditional intense attention.

While conducting the search for former POWs, it should be known that the NKVD-MGB "Main Directorate for matters regarding POWs and interns" was comprised of several departments, each of which having its own record keeping system storing various documents

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on POW matters. Archival materials in the records department of this administration are of the greatest interest for resolving the problem of former POWs. Namely, it was given the functions of developing and producing instructional materials for personnel and operational-statistical accounting of POWs and interns; receiving and processing periodic statistical materials concerning the presence and movement of POWs according to established standards and deadlines; organizing centralized personnel card files for POWs and interns; personnel record of the dead, place of burial and personal items, and organization for their storage; issuing personnel lists on POWs and interns according to directives of the corresponding agencies; preparing and implementing necessary measures for the exchange, release and return of POWs and interns to their own countries, organizing their reception, transfer, and other duties.

The search for former POWs should not be limited to state and departmental achieves. The study of local archives can achieve unexpected results. For example, the archival fond of the Directorate for NKVD camp No. 118, which includes 43 multi-page cases, is kept in materials of the Tambov Oblast'.

The materials which make up the fond encompasses the five-year period of the camp's existence, from 28 December 1941 until its closure in the fall of 1946.

When examining the inventory, vast group of the files, which combine orders, decisions, directives, and other documents, is very striking. Among them, reports (compiled each month) signed by the Head of the Camp Directorate

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and the Head of the Medical Department attracted attention. They included a description of the camp's location, guard regimen, detainment of prisoners, number of illnesses (and specifically which illnesses), and mortality statistics.

The reports on escapes, searches, and escape prevention measures merit attention. POWs of many nationalities were represented in these reports. Not only is the first and last name of the prisoner who had escaped shown, but also the year and place of birth, nationality, military rank, and in several cases a listing of physical features.

Studying oblast' and other archives in places where there were camps which detained POWs is looking very favorable in searches. However, not all documents are yet available for investigation. Unfortunately, as of yet, there are no laws concerning state secrets or archives in Russia.

The absence of legislative documents in resolving this new international mission does not help in the effort toward its practical realization. It's no wonder that the results of searches are still less than effective.

Moreover, in the USA, there are still only promises to declassify documents regarding the problem of American prisoners and MIAs.

Searches conducted at various levels leads one to the conclusion that the likelihood of finding US citizens still alive on the territory of Russia is extremely remote. Nevertheless, definitive conclusions will be able to be made only after

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a thorough check of all documented sources and witness statements. Available information and analytical research experience provide a basis to expect success.

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2. INTERNATIONAL LEAGAL ASPECTS FOR MATTERS CONCERNING AMERICAN POWs AND MIAs ON THE TERRITORY OF THE USSR

The POW/MIA issue has always been an acute and delicate problem in mutual relations between governments.

Principles and standards reflected in a number of international conventions, treaties, agreements, and statements which make up International Human Rights (originally named "Laws and Customs of War") were devised to regulate the issue by an international association.

Its standards determine the legal status of war casualties - wounded, sick, POWs, and civilian population.

By the beginning of WWII, the basic documents which determined legal procedures for casualties of war were the:

- Hague Convention on the Laws and Customs of ground warfare, dated 5 October 1907.

- Geneva Convention concerning the treatment of POWs, dated 27 July 1929.

Taking into account that the former Soviet Union did not subscribe to the latter of these, its relationship with other governments in this area was regulated on the basis of the Hague convention of 1907.

However, from a formal point of view, to speak of the applicability of this convention and other standards for international human rights relations between the USSR and USA, is debatable because they apply to governments at war, and the USSR and USA were allies during the war. Although, from a moral-political point of view, one would expect that the allied governments would create a more sparing regimen in legal treatment of allied casualties of war than was defined in the aforementioned

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documents.

At the same time, the armed forces of the USSR and the USA, during the advance on enemy troops, liberated their own POWs as well as allied POWs, in connection with which there arose a problem concerning the exchange of prisoners of war.

It was regulated bi-laterally by the Yalta agreement between the USSR and the US on repatriation matters dated 11 Feb 1945. Based on this document a legal mechanism to accomplish this was developed in the USSR.

When studying the normative documents on the issues of collection, accounting and returning POWs and citizens of allied governments home, it was established that the Directorate representative of the SNK [Council of People's Commissars] USSR on repatriation affairs conducted this work at the governmental level of the country; for the NKO [People's Commissariat of Defense] USSR it was the Red Army's administration HQ's department on issues concerning POWs, interns, and those repatriated; and for Fronts, Armies, and SVAG [Soviet Military Administration in Germany] it was the department for the repatriation and search of citizens of united nations. Direct collection and accounting of POWs and interned citizens of allied governments was accomplished by collection points (Headquarters) of operational level Fronts. For primary accounting of all foreign POWs and interned citizens who came through the front collection points, cards were made in duplicate. After filling out the item "when and where person was sent from the Headquarters," one copy of the card was sent to the registration and accounting department of the Directorate representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation matters, and the other copy remained in place. This method of accounting for foreign POWs and interned citizens was carried out in transient camps. For each group of foreign POWs and interned citizens that were returned

home, a list of registration cards that indicated when and where the people were sent was made up in due form.

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The list was sent to the registration and accounting department of the Directorate representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs. In addition, the front departments for repatriation affairs, quarterly, assembled summarized dispatches on the movement of foreign POWs and interned personnel and sent it to the same department registration and accounting department of the Directorate representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs.

The commandant of the collection point (Headquarters) was subordinate to the Head of the Repatriation Department of the front. The Head of the Repatriation Department of the Front was subordinate to the representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs and to the Military Council for the Front.

The commandant of the collection point was led in his activities by instructions concerning repatriation of POWs and citizens of allied governments, who were liberated by the Red Army. These instructions were established on 31 January 1945 by the representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs. In it was indicated that:

1. Collection points attached to the operational fronts will be created for the repatriation of servicemen and interned citizens of allied countries who had been liberated from capture. Each with the capacity of up to 1000-1500 people.

2. At the head of each collection point there will be a commandant with command and control according to Table of Organization & Equipment [TO&E] no. 03/502. His activities will be led by the current instructions

The commandant of the collection point is directly subordinate to the Head of the Repatriation Department attached to the Military Council of the Front.

3. The commandant of the collection point for the repatriation of POWs and interned citizens of allied countries, who were liberated by the Red Army, is completely responsible for the collection, accounting, quartering, internal order, and economical management and medical services for each person in the collection point.

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4. When establishing internal order, the commandant of the collection point will follow the following:

a) All personnel, located at the collection point, will be divided (separated) according to nationality (American, English, French, Polish, Czech, Yugoslav, Norwegian, Belgian, and Dutch).

Italians will be separated from the remaining liberated POWs and citizens of allied countries and for them a separate camp attached to the collection point will be created.

Servicemen are brought together into military elements (squads, platoons, companies, battalions) headed by an appropriate commander designated from the officer ranks and junior command staff of their own nationality.

The civilian population are not put into military elements, but are accommodated separately and divided into groups of tens and hundreds, appointing an appropriate leader (for each ten and hundred) of their own nationality. Women are accommodated separately.

b) In order to observe the military prestige of the officer personnel (liberated allied POWs), they will be provided with separate dormitories provisioned with bedding (bed sheets, blankets) and separate dining facilities. Separate officer elements with commanders appointed according to rank seniority will be created from the officer personnel.

c) A precise roll of all personnel located in the collection point, which must be in the possession of the corresponding element's commander, must be compiled.

A general list of transient personnel at the collection point will be entered into the collection point commandant's registration book conforming to the columns of the registration card.

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Also, in matters of accountability, the commandant of the collection point is guided by special directions added to the current instructions, and by established forms for record keeping and accountability (see attachment No. 1).

c) An internal administration, from among the officer personnel (element commanders)of a given nationality, as indicated in point 4a, will be at the head of allied POWs and citizens for the purpose of establishing internal order, discipline and way of life in the collection point elements. In addition, a senior officer shall be appointed from the senior ranking officers.

The internal administration will, with an endorsement of the senior officer, be appointed by the commandant of the collection point.

The internal administration is subject to all instructions of the commandant of the collection point.

5. The internal administration is obliged to strictly observe the internal order and discipline in the elements of their compatriots and the within collection point as a whole, while being guided by directives of the commandant of the collection point.

<u>The Internal Administration has the right to:</u>

1. Unquestionably demand all service members and civilians in their elements, to submit to the established regulations on order and discipline, for conditions which bear complete responsibility.

2. To independently examine and impose disciplinary punishment in accordance with the military orders and laws of their country, on their personnel for disciplinary breaches, which violate the laws of their government.

3. To independently examine all statements, submitted in the name of the Internal Administration, when the matters touched on can and ought to be resolved by it.

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4. To organize cultural-educational and religious activities during the time especially set aside for this purpose.

5. To designate daily internal duties [duty person, orderly, janitor and kitchen workers] from among personnel in their own elements.

6. The collection point commandant, in regards to organizing, guarding and securing the collection point, is obligated:

1. To select a site for the collection point according to instructions from the commander of the front repatriation department, taking into account the proximity of highways, railroads, and water sources.

The collection point must be located outside the range of enemy artillery fire and protected from sudden enemy air attack by thoroughly camouflaging the collection point and digging trenches for all personnel held in the collection point.

2. To ensure external protection of the collection point, which guarantees against surprise attack by enemy forces as well as possible incidents of escape by those held in the collection point.

3. To not permit the joint allocation of allied POWs with captured enemy soldiers and officers.

4. To not permit the carrying out of enemy propaganda, in any form, among the nationals of allied states both with regard to the Soviet Union and with allied governments.

5. To permit and become familiar with interesting matters of all officers and other representatives of allied governments or military missions, visiting the collection point only when in possession of a special visitor's pass from the Directorate representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs. (An example of the pass from the Directorate representative of the SNK USSR for repatriation affairs is enclosed).

[TFR 40-27]

Escort officers from the headquarters staff will be assigned to all representatives of foreign military missions, consulates, correspondents and other officials from allied governments, who have permission (admittance to visit the collection point).

6. Neither individuals nor subunits are permitted to freely leave the collection point area.

7. Possession of a weapon by allied personnel held at the collection point is strictly forbidden, with the exception of officers, who have been given special permission.

8. In all cases, when a crime or an infringement, which violates Soviet law (murder, assaulting an official, rape etc) has been committed by someone detained in the collection point, the commandant of the collection point will quickly will notify the commander of the front Repatriation Department and will simultaneously arrest those guilty of the crime (infringement), notifying the senior officer of the internal administration of the arrest.

9. In matters of provisions (food stuffs and material goods) and medical services for liberated allied POWs and interned citizens of allied governments, both while at the collection point and while in transit, the commandant of the collection point is strictly governed by directive No. 1/1240645 from the Rear Commander of the Red Army and the Representative of the SNK USSR on Repatriation Matters dated 18 Jan 45, by which there was provided for:

a) at collection points, an allowance in an indicated amount, according to standard No. 2 of NKO order No. 312-1941, with preparation of hot meals 3 times a day and, along the standard, giving provisions throughout the journey, and for that, an nondiminishing reserve of food stuffs to the extent of 20,000 daily rations which must be created for the collection point.

[TFR 40-28]

b) the providing of items for clothing allowance of the indicated amount:

- new uniforms for service members in accordance with standards for Red Army officers, sergeants and privates.

- personal belongings for civilians, especially those in need, from among those previously used, repaired

and suitable for wear. A non diminishing reserve of basic clothing items and footwear, in th3e amount of 500 sets, and 2,000 pairs of clean undergarments, 5% of which must be women's, must be maintained at the collection point.

The equipping of allied POWs and interned citizens will be conducted at the collection point.

c) financial provisions (issuing of spending money) will be carried out according to special instructions of the higher commanders.

d) the providing of medical treatment in the indicated amount and the rendering of medical aid up to hospital treatment in special hospitals with facilities at the front.

An account of those taken for hospital treatment will be kept by the commandant of the collection point.

8. The release of allied POWs and interned citizens of allied governments from collection points is executed only on orders from the Commander of the Front Repatriation Department.

Moreover, the commandant of the collection point is obligated to:

a) organize into pre-determined sets those being sent by rail car, in the event of marching to the train station;

b) accordingly put together, in the event of dispatch in vehicles, an estimate of those sent by vehicle, and simultaneously divide them according to rail car;

c) designate a superior for each rail car from among officers or junior commanders of the internal administration of the collection point in each transfer case;

[TFR 40-29]

d) to appoint a convoy (under escort) commander from among officers of the Red Army in all cases.

e) to detail 1 doctor, 2 assistants to the doctor, and a support team of 10-15 soldiers with 1 sergeant while obtaining on demand an indicated amount from the reserves of the front (through the commander of the Front Repatriation Department.

f) supply convoy escort commanders with a ration certificate for provisions for all personnel in order to obtain provisions from military supplies during the trip.

9. The commandant of the collection point will act in accordance with item 4 of the present instructions for the reception of a new contingent which arrived at the collection point.

10. Cultural-educational services for service members and citizens of allied governments detained at the collection point will be carried out only upon request of the internal administration (showing of soviet films and reading of lectures and reports in accordance with an accompanying list of films and subjects for lectures and reports.

11. Allied POWs, except officers, and citizens detained at the collection point could be used in the area of the collection point for camp improvement and self-service work prior to their being sent home.

They can be enlisted for other types of work only with the permission of the Representative of the SNK USSR on repatriation affairs.

Documents from collection points (headquarters), transit camps and POW camps were partially entered into the Central Archives. There are separate lists, by which it is impossible to establish the fate of all American POWs and interned citizens liberated by our forces.

[TFR 40-30]

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARCHIVAL SEARCH FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The principle decisions pertaining to prisoner of war issues appeared at the level of the General Secretary and Politburo of the TsK KPSS (Kremlin Archive). These decisions were prepared and regulated by the organs of the Secretariat and the International and Administrative Departments of the Tsk KPSS (Kremlin Archive RTsKhIDNI, Center of Current Documentation).

All decisions were prepared and implemented under the leadership of the NKVD and NKGB (MGB, MVD and KGB). The Internal Affairs and State Security Ministries (People's Kommisar) themselves (A part of their papers is located in the Kremlin Archive and a large part is located in the archives of the MVD and Ministries of Security) examined the prisoner of war issues. Their deputies served the directorate involved with prisoner of war affairs of (formerly the Chief Directorate for Matters Concerning Prisoners of War - GUPVI), the Chief Economic Directorate (GEU), and the Chief Directorate of Convoy Forces (GUKV). Their materials are located in the Ministry of Security, MVD, archives and are partially located in the Central Archives of the Russian Federation. The materials from the directorate and departments of NKVD, NKGB, MVD, MGB, and KGB are also located there. Especially important is the role that the NKVD First Special Department plays, by processing all registration concerning prisoner of war transfers. Not only were records with basic biographical data concentrated here, but also investigatory files. Namely registration of transfers of prisoners of war and were processed by the First Special Department in the hands of regional NKVD personnel, once they sentenced them to execution by firing squad. The First Special Department materials are located in the Ministry of Security Archives.

The Chief Directorate of NKVD, USSR directly examined the affairs of prisoners of war. Its fund for the period of war (1939-1945) is located in the Central Government's special archives

[TFR 40-31]

and for the following period, in its basic sections, in the MVD Archives (some materials in the Ministry of Security Archives).

While conducting an investigation on prisoner of war affairs, the existing role was performed by the 2nd and 5th departments of the GUGB (after separation the 2nd and 5th directorates; since 1942 the 5th Intelligence Directorate was named the 1st Directorate), as well as the GEHU.

Their funds are located in the GEHU Ministry of Security Archives.

The funds of convoy (internal) forces, units which guard the camps containing prisoners of war and convoyed people are of crucial interest. The most informative materials are located here in the GUKV, where actual summaries are married with indicated units that are responsible for guarding the prisoner of war camps. Having determined the range of these unions and knowing the camps, which contained American prisoners of war; it is advisable to study in detail the funds on specific units. As was mentioned earlier, right up until 1945, materials of the convoy forces were located in TSGASA and the remaining in the Archives of internal forces.

The materials from the Military Procurate, such as the Main (TsGASA), and oblasts that have camps containing American prisoners of war bear a solid, informative workload. The Chief Military Procuracy has its own archives.

The basic materials for the periods of war in Korea and Vietnam are kept there. Besides this, prisoner of war affairs were examined by so-called Commissions - interdepartmental organs, which submitted their findings on prisoner of war affairs. Their personnel consisted of representatives of the Military Procuracy,

the security service and party authorities. For the time being, it has not been possible to establish where the materials of this Commission are located.

The Oblast Archives are of some value - such as governmental, to which part of UNKVD and UKGB funds were transferred

[TFR 40-32]

as in the active archives of territorial organs of the MVD and Ministry of Security as well as in the MVD and KGB of there republics. In oblasts where there are camps, special departments of military districts, which are simultaneously special departments of UNKVD regions, conducted an investigation on prisoner of war affairs and supervised the work of the camp's particular sections that were not subordinate to the actual Camp Commander. The Third Department of the UNKVD had a direct relation to the investigation. The Department of Correctional Labor Camps and Penal Colonies (OITKL) had a connection with prisoner of war camps (first and foremost in material-technical supplies, supplying transportation etc ...).

Besides documents, which were being removed from the organs of the MVD and state security, information about military prisoners of war is encountered in Comintern materials (f.495 RTsKhIDNI). The Executive Committee of the Comintern conducted intensive, propagandistic and other (recruiting) work. Its successors - the Department of International Information, TsK VKP/6/, Cominform (RTsKhIDNI), The International Department of the TsK VKP/6/ and the TsK KPSS (RTsKhIDNI and the Center of Current Documentation) were occupied with the same.

Also, the NKID (MID) USSR, which received many inquiries directed against it from the International Red Cross and other organizations, was occupied with prisoner of war relations. Only the MID, as a rule, was not involved in the political control of military prisoners of war. According to correspondence, it was only possible to establish, who could be potential military prisoners of war in the USSR, rarely - business about the exchange of prisoners of war.

From this it follows that the range of the archives was extraordinarily great, but the access to them, with rare exceptions, was extremely limited.

We are investigating the basic governmental and departmental archives, in which information about American prisoners of war might be contained.

[TFR 40-33]

I. Government Archives

Committee on Archival Affairs (103132 Moscow, Illinka 12) The Chairman of the Committee presides. The main governmental archivist is Professor, D.I.N. Rudolf Germanovich Pikhoya, telephone number - 206 37 70, fax number (095) 200 42 05. His assistant is Anatoliy Stefanovich Prokopenko, telephone number 206 23 26.

The Head of the Department of International Communications is Vladimir Petrovich Tarasov, telephone number - 206 27 85.

The following archive and document centers, which may contain materials about prisoners of war, fall under the

jurisdiction of this committee -

-The Center of Current Documentation (103132 Moscow, Illinka 12). The Director is Rehm Andreevich Usikov, telephone number 206 23 21. The Secretariat's telephone number is 206 21 28.

Materials of the Secretariat and Departments of the TSK KPSS are concentrated in this Center (the formerly active archive of the TsK KPSS), for the most part after 1953. Access to these materials for the time being is limited.

The Russian Center for Storage and Study of Documents concerning Recent History (Moscow, Pushkinskaya Street, Building number 15). The Director is Kirill Mikhailovich Andreson, D.I.N., telephone number - 229 97 26. The Deputy Director is Oleg Vladimirovich Naumov, telephone number - 200 51 42. This is the former Central Party Archive, which contains materials from TsK KPSS (Secretariat, Departments, personal funds of Communist Party officials and international communist and labor movements of the Comintern, Cominforms, various governmental committees, etc. until 1953.

The most important materials - Politburo and so on were removed and placed into the Kremlin Archives, which have now become the Archive of the President of the Russian

[TFR 40-34]

Federation. Access to this (archive] is extremely limited and is regulated by the apparatus' of B. N. Yel'tsina through Pikhoya.

The Central Government Archive of the Russian Federation (formerly TsGAOR and TsGANKh) (119817 GSP Moscow, G-435,

Bol'shaya Pirogovskaya 17). The Director is Sergej Vladimirovich

Mironenko, telephone number - 255 12 87. His deputy is Tat'yana

Fedorovna Pavlovs, telephone number - 245 81 42. The telephone

number of the Secretariat is 245 19 25.

This Archive contains materials from the Council of the People's Commissars, the Council of Ministers, the Central People's Commissar and Ministries, and public and other organizations, including NKVD, NKGB and others, but only in that area, in which ministries and departments are required to turn over the necessary documents to the Archive.

The Central Government Archive of the Soviet Army (125212 Moscow, Admiral Makharova Street, number 29). The Director is Mikhail Vasil'evich Stegantsev, telephone number 159 88 39. The Deputy Director is Lyudmila Vasil'evna Dvojnykh, telephone number - 159 98 61.

This Archive contains materials of the People's Commissar and the Ministry of Defense, the Chief of Staff, military districts, the Military Judge Advocate's Office, and units and unions of the Red Army, including Convoy and Internal Forces and forces of the NKVD until 22 June 1941 (for Convoy Forces - until 1945).

The Central Government Special Archive (125212 Moscow). The Director is Viktor Nikolaevich Bondarev, telephone number - 159 74 71.

This Archive contains funds confiscated from Germany that were previously captured by Germany from France, Austria, Norway, Poland etc. Besides, this Archive primarily contains the funds of the Directorate on prisoner of war affairs of the NKVD, USSR (MVD, USSR) until the end of World War II. This fund is located in a secret storage, and contains information about several tens of American prisoners of war, who

fought on the German side. The holdings

[TFR 40-35]

of the Main Russian Archives consist of a network of regional government archives.

2. Departmental Archives

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Historical-Dilplomatic Directorate of the MID, Russian Federation (121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya Sennaya Ploshchad', number 32/34, telephone number 244 32 19). The Head is Igor' Vladimirovich Lebedev, telephone number - 244 29 38.

His holdings contain two archives: the Foreign Policy Archive (formerly AVP, USSR), where materials were concentrated after 1917, and the Foreign Policy Archive of the Russian Empire (until 1917).

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The historical-archival and military-memorial centers, Russian Federation Chief of Staff (103160 Moscow, Znamenka Street, dom number 19). The Head is Colonel Igor' Nikolaevich Venkov, telephone number - 296 53 48.

The Center's holdings contain the Ministry of Defense Archives in Podol'ske (TsAMO), and the Navy's Central Archives in St. Petersburg. The most important materials are concentrated in the Moscow Center.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Center for the Casualty Rehabilitation, Political Repression and Archival Information from the Head Information Center, MVD (GITs MVD) (101000 Moscow, Myasnitskaya Street, number 3). The Chief is Konstantin Sergeevich Nikishin, telephone number - 222 41 24.

The Center's holdings contain the Central Archive of the MVD, in which funds of the NKVD, MVD and their directorates including the Directorate pertaining to prisoner of war affairs after 1945. This archive contains materials on several thousand American prisoners of war

[TFR 40-36]

from the Korean and Vietnamese Wars.

THE MINISTRY OF SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The 10 Departments of the Russian Federation Ministry of Security (101000 Lubyanskaya Square, number 3). The Head is Anatoliy Afanas'evich Krayuskin.

The ten departmental holdings contain the Central Archive of the Ministry of Security. The access to it - by the resolution of the Minister of Security, Barannikova [whited out]. A significant part of the archive was concentrated not in Moscow, but in Omske (including the materials of the Special Conference of the NKVD, USSR, and Special Departments of prisoner of war camps).

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION INTERNAL FORCES, MVD The Internal Forces' Archive (107150 Moscow, Polbel'skovo Street, number 5). Access to this archive is executed with

the permission of the Chief of Staff for the Internal Forces of the Russian Federation, MVD.

This archive contains the fund for the Directorate of Internal Forces of the MVD, USSR, which detained and convoyed prisoners of war, as well as the funds of separate units (after 1945).

[TFR 40-37]

. 4. AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS, LOCATED ON SOVIET TERRITORY from 1942-46

Since the start of the fighting between Japan and the US, the number of violations by American aircraft into Soviet airspace has sharply increased in the Far Eastern Region. Having sustained damage in air engagements, the US aircraft were forced to land in our territory. For this reason incidents involving crew losses took place.

American airmen that perished were buried on USSR territory; later on, the remains of three of them were transferred to their homeland (Attachment No. 1). Surviving airmen were detained and then sent to the Tashkent special camp (the Lunacharski' settlement).

A list of 299 American airmen, who were interned in the USSR from 1942-45 (Attachment No. 2), was found in the OVS SNG Central Archives (the Directorate of Foreign Relations' fund). Information concerning their return to their homeland was not reflected in the documents.

In 1944-45, during the course of the Soviet Army's military operations in Eastern European countries and the defeat of the Kvantunskaya Army in the Far East, 22,487 prisoners of war and interned civilians of American citizenship 1946. Of those, 19,013 persons were immediately transferred through the front line and later through the demarcation line (Attachment No. 3), in compliance with the USSR SNK Resolution dated 6 Jan 45 No. 3113ss. There are no lists in the Central Archives pertaining to US prisoners of war and interned civilians who were transferred through the front line. Lists and registered photographs were turned over to NKVD and MID, USSR.

[TFR 40-38]

According to a report dated 2 Dec 1946 from the Chairman on Repatriation Matters of the SNK, USSR Colonel General F. I. Golikov, 22,555 Americans (prisoners of war and interned civilians) were liberated. On 1 Dec 1946, 22,554 persons were handed over to representatives of the American Command, for shipment to their homeland. The fate of the Americans remaining in the area of groups of forces was not at this time successfully traced.

In the fund of the 2nd Belorussian Front (Central Archive of the OVS, SNG), there is a document dated 14 May 1945 concerning the transfer of American and British prisoners to representatives of the Anglo-American Command, and their evacuation from Camp No. 164 of the city of Barth (Germany) to their homeland (Attachment No. 4). According to the document, the Soviet side handed over 7038 American prisoners, who were then evacuated on American air transport during the period from 12-14 May 1945, to representatives of the American Command. A list of their last names was not attached to the document.

In the funds of the Odessa Transit Camps No. 138 and 139 (Central Archives of the OVS, SNG), there are lists on 2276 Americans, who were sent to their homeland on American, British, Dutch, and Norwegian ships from march to June 1945.

A significant number of American airmen, who were forced to land in the area of our operational fronts, were turned over to the American Military Mission in Bucharest (Romania). In the fund for the General

Staff of the Directorate of Special Tasking, lists on 330 persons were discovered (Attachment No. 5) and turned over to the aforementioned mission.

The documents from assembly points (commandant's office) and for transit and prisoner camps were partially entered into the Central Archives. A separate list of names of personnel leaving the transit camps,

[TFR 40-39]

of American citizens undergoing medical treatment in hospitals, as well as documents concerning prisoner of war transfers, as well as information about their remains, were discovered. For various reasons, it does not seem possible to determine [with these documents] the fate of all American prisoners and interned civilians freed by our forces.

The funds of the Military-Medical Museum of the OVS, SNG contain documents confirming a shipment of American prisoners of war, who were liberated by Soviet forces in Poland, to Odessa; as well as the transfer of 470 Americans to Allied government representatives in Bucharest from December 1944 to March 1945.

The Deputy Chairman on Repatriation Matters of the SNK, USSR, Lieutenant General Golubeva, sent a message, to General Khodorkov, L.A. of the Red Army Chief Military-Medical Directorate, dated 24 Mar 45, stating that on 23 Mar 45, 33 Americans and 45 British were transported out of Poland by aircraft and railroad and to Odessa.

<u>Americans</u>

1. Captain POKER

2. KIDD FRIDRIKH

3. Sergeant VANANDGAN KENAD

4. Senior Sergeant MARGOLIS BENIYAMIN

5. Corporal ENBLUD FRANK

6. Senior Sergeant MARTYN ESEF

7. Sergeant ROBERT MASE

8. Sergeant BIGLER ARNOLID

9. Corporal CHEGENESAB LOVEN

10. Sergeant VAKES ANTONI

[TFR 40-40]

11. Captain-Flier PARKER GROVEK

12. Lieutenant-Flier PICHI DZHIM

13. Lieutenant FAGATSEN ZHDANOV

14. Sergeant-Flier PROTCH RICHARD

15. Lieutenant MILLER RUSSEL'

16. Lieutenant LUNDERG OGBERT

17. Sergeant NORMAL LEON

18. Senior Sergaent PAL'MER GESTAL'

19. Senior Sergeant URAUF KENDZA

20. Captain-Flier DANIEL' GARPL

21. STYUART GIL'ZEN

22. Corporal DIGARANIKO IOSIF

There are 10 Americans temporarily remaining in hospitals since they are non-transportable:

1. Ober-Lieutenant FIDEL'D MORIS MARTYN

2. Captain EHRYST IOGAN DZHAKO

3. Lieutenant NAGLS DAVID DAVIDOVICH

4. Private GNEVMAN GEUS DZHON

5. Corporal RESH ROBERT

6. DZHON EHDUARD

7. Sergeant-Flier VAZENA MARK

8. Private GALL DONALID

9. Lieutenant-Flier POLEN ROBERT

10. Private STENZH FRICHE

Located in Katowice are healthy prisoners, who were liberated by the 1st Ukrainian Front Forces during the course of the last battles (the exact number of them is specified) and were loaded on wagons to be shipped.

Furthermore, information was received from the region of Kutno on the appearance of up to 50 Americans and British in Rembertuv.

[TFR 40-41]

handwritten "39"]

Besides that, a camp of 7,500 foreign prisoners of war was liberated as a result of the last battles in

Pomerania on the 1st Ukrainian Front. Of these prisoners to date, there are 18 Americans and 14 British who were located at the Berlinkhen assembly point and, in the upcoming days, will be sent to Odessa.

The Deputy Chairman on Repatriation Matters of the SNK, Lieutenant General Golubeva, mentions in a message to the Chief Military-Medical Directorate dated 25 Mar 1945:

I am reporting on the removal of liberated American prisoners from Polish territory:

Sent 24 Mar to Odessa:

Ill Healthy

From Krakow by train none 4

From Czestochowa by train none none

From Katowice by train none 5

Total for 24 Mar by trains none 9

Sent 25 Mar to Odessa

(the preceding information)

From Rembertuv by train none 23

From Rembertuv by air none 8

From Novkhonch by air 1 none

From Lyublin by air 9 3

From Lyublin by train none 6

Total sent on 25 Mar: 10 40

Sent earlier: 10 11

Total in all sent from 23 Mar 20 60

till 25 Mar

Those located in L'vov 1 none

[TFR 40-42]

[handwritten "40"]

Ill Healthy

23 Mar and at 1200 hrs. on 25 Mar 9 none

sent by air to Odessa (from Katowice)

Arrived by air in Odessa on 23 Mar none 11

(from Krakow)

Remained non-transportable 1 none

(Otvodsk)

Conclusions:

1. As of 1200 hrs. on 25 Mar, except for the two that are seriously wounded, there is not one British or American, who was liberated from captivity and accounted for, in Poland.

2. Twenty-three officers from the SN Directorate of the office of the Chairman on Repatriation, USSR are working in Poland in order to ensure that the mission is carried out. (Basis: F.1, op. 44668, d. 106, ll. 8-12)

The Head of the Medical-Evacuation Directorate, GVSU KA mentions in a message to the Deputy Chairman on Repatriation Matters of the SNK, USSR dated 26 Mar 1945 that, according to information from the Deputy Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, Colonel General Susajkov, 470 Americans and 20 British were turned over to the servicemen's Allied government representatives in Bucharest from December 1944 till March 1945. These servicemen were then sent on Allied government planes to Italy.

(Basis: F.1, op. 44668, d. 106, l. 21)

[TFR 40-43]

[handwritten "41"]

LIST: Ill American service members, sent from Lyublin to Odessa by aircraft

23 Mar 1945

Rank and Last name personal Comments

branch of service first name service

number

DZHONES EHDVARD

Senior Sergeant MARGOLIS BINIMEHN

Corporal YANGBLAD PRENK

Senior Sergeant MARTYN IOSIF

Sergeant ROBERT SHMED

Sergeant BIGLER ARNOL'D

Corporal CHECHENESAN LOVEN

Corporal RESH ROBERT

Senior Lieutenant BLANKINSKIJ SVUL'T

(Basis: F.1, op. 44668, d. 107, l. 60)

LIST: Ill American service members, sent from Poznan' to Odessa by aircraft

23 Mar 1945

Rank and branch of service Last name, first name

Lieutenant VASKES ANTONI

Captain-Flier KIDD FRIDRIKH

Captain-Flier PARKER GRAVIK

Lieutenant-Flier PICHIJ DZHIM

Lieutenant FAGATSEN ZHDANOV

[TFR 40-44]

[handwritten "42"]

Rank and branch of service Last name, first name

Sergeant-airman PROTCH RICHARD

Lieutenant MILLER RUSSEL'

Lieutenant LUNDERG OGBERT

Sergeant NORMAN LENG

From Lodz' to Odessa on 23 MAR 1945

Senior Sergeant PIL'MER VESTAL

Senior Sergeant URAUF KENDZI

Captain-flier DANIEHLI GARI

STYUART GILIZEN

Corporal DIGARANIKO IOSIF

Remained in Lodz' due to serious illness

Ober lieutenant FIDEL'D MORIS MARTIN

Captain EHRNST IOGAN DZHAKO

Lieutenant NAGLS DAVID DAVIDOVICH

Private NEUMAN GEUSAV DZHON

Sergeant-flier VYAZENI MARK

Private GALL DONAL'D

Lieutenant-flier POLEN ROBERT

(Basis: F.1, op. 44668, d. 107, ll. 61-63)

Particular attention was given to the search for information about American servicemen, who were being detained in prisoner of war camps in the former USSR.

For example, in the years of the Second World War there were 3 camps and 2 special hospitals for prisoners of war and interned civilians located in the Tambov Oblast.

During the time of the camps' and special hospitals' existence, there were

[TFR 40-45]

[handwritten "43"]

23 [whited out/blank space] 992 persons of 29 nationalities who passed away and were buried.

According to an official report from the Special Archive of the Russian Federation State Archives, there are no Americans and British buried on the Oblast's territory, and their presence in the Tambovshchina camp zones is not officially confirmed.

However documents exist, as well as eyewitnesses testimonies, which prove the presence of American soldiers in Russian captivity on Tambov Oblast territory.

The most revealing document is dated May 1945 and stamped "Top Secret." This is a letter to the Head of Administration for Camp No. 188, Major (State Security) YUSICHEV.

The essence of the document is as follows:

"In accordance with instructions from the GUPVI NKVD, USSR in reference to No. 127 dated 22 April 1945, French, Alsatian, Luxembourger, American, and British prisoners of war will be concentrated in the camp entrusted to you."

In conjunction with this, the GUPVI NKVD, USSR gave instructions to all of the prisoner of war camps to conduct, in the period of a month, the shipment of 2,500 prisoners of the aforementioned nationalities on a passenger train accompanied by a special convoy.

<u>WE PROPOSE</u>

To quickly prepare the camp to receive 2,500 French, Alsatian, Luxembourger, American, and British prisoners of war who will be arriving soon.

Upon implementation report to OPVI UNKVD by 15 May 1945.

Head of the UNKVD T/o (Tambov Oblast) /LESHCHUK/

Head of the OPVI UNKVD, Tambov Oblast /LIVSHITS/

Major (State Security)

[TFR 40-46]

[handwritten "44"]

While analyzing the given document, it is essential to direct attention to two aspects. First, as presented above, it is obvious that Americans were held in captivity on Russian territory and that possibly in May 1945 [these detainees] were concentrated in NKVD Camp No. 188 at the Rada station in the Tambov Oblast.

The given letter still does not prove the fact that American and British arrived in May 45 in the Tambov Oblast, as documents confirming this fact have yet to be discovered.

Secondly, it is possible to conclude that the number of prisoners of war, about which there are questions is not great, since it is a question of 2500 French, Alsatian, Luxemburger, American, and British prisoners of war. Although possibly this is only a preliminary total figure.

Since they existed right up to 1948 and a basic section of the archives has yet to be opened for investigative work, the existence of this given document reveals the prospect for conducting further work with the archives in the camp zones of the Tambov Oblast.

The testimonies, eyewitness recollections, from camp workers are another significant means for obtaining information on this interesting issue.

One of them, who was during that time (end of 1945 to the beginning of 1946) a senior lieutenant and head of the Japanese Zone of Camp No. 64, deployed to the city of Morshansk, Tambov Oblast, recalls: "There were no Americans in the camp, in any case, when I was working there, but there were prisoners who spoke English["]. The point is that the heads of the zones did not know the prisoners, nationalities and composition statistics. They were only responsible for their own areas, but nevertheless, the information they cited, is judged by its content and requires documental corroboration.

According to the recollections of workers in Camp No. 188,

Americans were in

[TFR 40-47]

[handwritten "45"]

the camp but not in great numbers. However, this also requires a necessary confirmation of the archival documents.

Recently a delegation from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, consisting of 7 former prisoners of war from camp No. 188, visited Tambov. They remembered that, when they were transported during the winter of 1946 from Camp No. 64 (in the city of Morshansk) to Camp No. 188 (Rada station), they were met with an open automobile, with an American prisoner of war who spoke German behind the steering wheel.

[TFR 40-48]

Directorate of

Internal Relations

[clipped] FEB 47

1438184s

TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, USSR

To Comrade MALIK

Reference to our No. 293787s [last number 7. was handwritten over a typed 91 dated 7 Dec 46

I am sending a list of American aircrew members who perished or were missing in action in the Far East, and about whom the American Military Mission has inquired to the General Staff of the VS, USSR several times.

I am concurrently reporting:

a) Sergeant TOMAS RING (REJNG) from the crew of the interned B-24 aircraft No. 240309, with a fracture of both bones of the left shin and a dislocated right hip joint. Crew members delivered him in a state of shock to the infirmary at the Kamchatka Border Detachment, where he died. He is buried in the Petropavlov Cemetery.

b) Sergeant PAVEL UDOCHEK (UTCHEK) from the crew of B-25 aircraft No. 336158 interned on 11 May 45, was delivered dead. He is buried 5 miles north of the Petro-oavlov Cemetery in Kamchatka.

c) Corporal MET'YU M. GLADEK, from the crew of the B-25 aircraft No. 43-361606158 interned on 10 Jun 45, was delivered dead. He is buried in Kamchatka.

[TFR 40-49]

2

[handwritten "15"]

All three crews of these aircraft, with the exception of the dead, were handed over to the Americans through the Tashkent internment camp.

The remaining American Air Force servicemen are buried in Kamchatka:

1. Captain EHDUARD EHRVING (EHDUARD DZh. IRVING)

2. Captain NEJTEN ANZER (DZh. NATAN EJZER)

3. Lieutenant NERD' (ORVIL Kh. LORD)

4. Sergeant FRED VENE (FREDERIK A. LEHNG)

5. Corporal ROLAND (ROLAND R. ERNGER)

6. Corporal LES NAKE-DENTON (LEZLI K. DENTON DZhCh.)

and belonged to the crew of the B-25 aircraft No. 44-29148 which was shot down on 10 Jun 45 north of Cape Lopatka.

According to a report from the Far Eastern Military District Command, no other graves of American

servicemen were found in Kamchatka.

Attachment: A four-page list

HEAD OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS DIRECTORATE FOR THE ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF, USSR

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

(N. SLAVIN)

[handwritten "True copy:"][illeg. signature]

[TFR 40-50]

Record No. 01507

[handwritten "59"]

[mostly illeg. stamp "2322

28 Oct 47"]

(mostly illeg. stamp "9099s"

28 Oct 47"]

[signature and initials]

[stamp "Chief of Staff

Far East Military District

2 October 1947

No. 0659"]

TO THE HEAD OF THE INTERNAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF THE USSR ARMED FORCES

[handwritten "30.10."]

I am forwarding copies of the protocol for exhuming American fliers and a copy of the statement for their transfer to the captain of the steamship "Zvrvanin."

Attachment: Copies of the protocol and statement are

on 4 pages, for the addressee only.

ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF, MVV DISTRICT

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

[signature]

(DRONOV)

typed 2 copies

Copy 1 - addressee

" 2 - file

Checked by Romashev

Sent. BA.27 Sep 47

No. [illeg]

[illeg. handwriting]

[TFR 40-51]

[handwritten "to 9099s" "60"]

COPY

PROTOCOL

6 Jul 47 city of Petropavlovsk

On this day and year, a commission consisting of the chairman - Lieutenant Colonel F.P. KUKARIN and members - Head of Anatomic Pathology Laboratory, Major (Medical) A.A. TEREKHOV, and medical-forensic expert, Captain (Medical) V.S. REMARCHUK, conducted an exhumation of the corpse of U.S. Air Force Corporal Meht'vu M. Gladek, who died on 10 Jun 1945 in air combat against Japanese fighters near Simusvu Island.

The exhumation of the above-mentioned corpse was conducted in order to return the cadaver to its homeland.

The body, dressed for burial and wrapped in a white linen sheet, was removed from the grave and placed in a wooden coffin, which was then placed in a metal coffin of galvanized metal. The lid was fastened with screws and hermetically sealed.

A brass plate engraved with the last name of the deceased is affixed to the lid of the metal coffin.

This deed attests to the foregoing

Lieutenant Colonel (KUKARIN)

SIGNATURES: Major (Medical) (TEREKHOV)

Captain (Medical) (REMARCHUK)

CAPTAIN (Admin Services) [signature]

(ROMASHOV)

[seal of "Military Unit Field Post 83529"]

[TFR 40-52]

[handwritten "to 9099s" "61"]

COPY

PROTOCOL

6 Jul 47 city of Petropavlovsk

On this day and year, a commission consisting of the chairman - Lieutenant Colonel F.P. KUKARIN and members - Chief of Anatomic Pathology Laboratory, Major (Medical) A.A. TEREKHOV, and medical-forensic expert, Captain (Medical) V.S. REMARCHUK, conducted an exhumation of the corpse of U.S. Air Force Sergeant PAVEL UTCHEK, who died on 11 Jun 1945 while bombing Japanese targets near Simusvu Island.

The exhumation of the above-mentioned corpse was conducted in order to return the cadaver to its homeland.

The body, dressed for burial and wrapped in a white linen sheet, was removed from the grave and placed in a wooden coffin, which was then placed in a metal coffin of galvanized metal. The lid was fastened with screws and hermetically sealed.

A brass plate engraved with the last name of the deceased is affixed to the lid of the metal coffin.

This protocol attests to the foregoing.

Lieutenant Colonel (KUKARIN)

SIGNATURES:

Major (Medical) (TEREKHOV)
Captain (Medical) (REMARCHUK)
CAPTAIN (Admin Services)

[signature]

(ROMASHEV)

[seal of "Military Unit Field Post 83529"]

[TFR 40-53]

[handwritten "to 9099s" "62"]

COPY

PROTOCOL

6 Jul 47 city of Petropavlovsk

On this day and year, a commission consisting of the chairman - Lieutenant Colonel F.P. KUKARIN and members - Chief of Anatomic Pathology Laboratory, Major (Medical) A.A. TEREKHOV, and medical-forensic expert, Captain (Medical) V.S. REMARCHUK, conducted an exhumation of the corpse of U.S. Air Force Sergeant TOMAS E. RING, who died in a hospital on 1 Sep 1943 as a result of wounds received during an aircraft crash on 12 August 1943 in near Petropavlovsk.

The exhumation of the above-mentioned corpse was conducted in order to return the cadaver to its homeland.

The body, dressed for burial and wrapped in a white linen sheet, was removed from the grave and placed in a wooden coffin, which was then placed in a metal coffin of galvanized metal. The lid was fastened with screws and hermetically sealed.

A brass plate engraved with the last name of the deceased is affixed to the lid of the metal coffin.

This protocol attests to the foregoing.

Lieutenant Colonel (KUKARIN)

SIGNATURES: Major (Medical) (TEREKHOV)

Captain (Medical) (REMARCHUK)

CAPTAIN (Admin Services) [signature]

(ROMASHEV)

(seal of "Military Unit Field Post 83529"]

[TFR 40-54]

[handwritten "to 9099s" "63"]

COPY

STATEMENT

12 Jul 47 city of Petropavlovsk

On this day and year, Lieutenant Colonel F.N. KUKARIN, the chairman and Garrison Chief of the city of Petropavlovsk, in the presence of Captain 3rd Class Yu.D. DARKIN, conducted a transfer of the American fliers' exhumed corpses: Sergeant TOMAS E. RING, Sergeant PAVEL UTCHEK, and Corporal MEHT'YU M. GLADEK, to Captain N.V. KOPYLOV of the steamship IIZYRYANIN" for delivery to Vladivostok, where they will be handed over to 5th Navy representatives.

The abovementioned exhumed bodies are being transferred in galvanized metal coffins; the lids fastened with screws and hermetically sealed. Brass memorial plates, engraved with the last name of the deceased, are affixed to the lids of the metal coffins.

A protocol was compiled for each coffin in the English language and each of the three protocols accompanied its respective coffin.

The Captain KOPYLOV of the steamship "ZYRYANIN" has received three coffins with the English-written protocols.

Completed: Lieutenant Colonel - KUKARIN

Present during the transfer

Captain 3rd Rank - DARKIN

CAPTAIN (Admin Services) [signature]

(ROMASHEV)

[seal of "military Unit Field Post 83529"]

[TFR 40-55]

[stamp "Entry No. 0657

22 Feb 1945
Directorate of [illeg.]

[stamp "ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION

IN Romania

KA General Staff"]

12 Feb 1945

No. 0260

city of BUCHAREST"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting]

I am presenting a list of 24 US Air Force technical flight personnel who, while conducting a combat mission, were forced to land in the area of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

The attachment consists of one page.

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN Romania

Guard Major General [signature](Vasil'ev)

[handwritten "7 Mar", and initials]

[TFR 40-56]

(This document is typed in Russian and English. The following is the English text verbatim]

The following American fliers, who landed behind enemy lines, arrived at Bucharest as indicated:

1. Arrived 31 Jan 1945, Order of the M.D., F.P.O. No. 53836

2nd Lt. J.C. AGATHON

2. Arrived 4 February 1945, Order of the M.D., F.P.O. 39955

2nd Lt. M. F. Flohr

2nd Lt. M. Hecht

2nd Lt. R. Landry

2nd Lt. M. Auman

2nd Lt. F. Cole

SSgt. R. R. Harris

TSgt. 0. C. Adamson

Sgt. J. L. Spence

Sgt. J. B. Burleson

Sgt. S. A. Damato

Sgt. C. Cunningham

Sgt. G. F. Lewis

TSgt. H. R. Bartee

3. Arrived 4 Feb. 1945, Order of the M.D., F.P.O. 26216

2nd Lt. J. L. Grimm

2nd Lt. V. Prescott

2nd Lt. J. R. Bratlie

2nd Lt. J. F. Santiago

Cpl. B. T. Boraten

Cpl. C. K. Foster

SSgt. J. H. Grey

Cpl. B. G. Crandall

Cpl. K. J. Caspar

Cpl. A. C. L. Shepherd

[illeg. signature]

[handwritten "1st Lt. A.C. A.U.S."]

[TFR 40-57]

[handwritten "210 and 84"]

[stamp "Entry No. 0912

6 Mar 1945

Directorate of Special Tasking

KA General Staff"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting in left hand margin]

I am presenting a list of 31 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting a combat mission, were forced to land in the area of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

The attachment consists of one page.

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN Romania

Guards Major General(Vasil'ev)

[TFR 40-58]

[This document is typed in Russian and English. The following is the English text verbatim]

[handwritten "0912, copy No. 2, 85, 214"] [handwritten note and signature illeg. "19 Feb 1945"]

THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE

BUCHAREST

19 FEBRUARY 1945

The following American fliers, who landed behind Russian lines, arrived at Bucharest as indicated:

1. Arrived 15 Feb.; were sent by Mil. Detach. F.P.O. 21293 from Rosiorii de Vede, Romania:

2nd Lt. F. Wiederspahn

2nd Lt. R. L. Boone

2nd Lt. W. L. Hulslander

2nd Lt. T. J. Easterwood

Sgt. M. L. Young

Cpl. B. B. Fausnaugh

Cpl. A. L. Overtone

Cpl. B. J. Bernadzikowski

Cpl. B. W. Province

Cpl. S. L. DeLoseh

2. Arrived 17 Feb.; were sent by Mil. Detach. F.P.O. 15413 from 5th Air Army:

1st Lt. S. E. Rasmussen

1st Lt. H. D. Mattison

2nd Lt. J. C. Phillips

2nd Lt. J. J. Markelionis

SSgt. W. R. Fisher

SSgt. D. R. Tucker

SSgt. W. J. Smith

3. Arrived 17 Feb,; joined the group listed under item 2 at Arad:

2nd Lt. M. H. Hoffman

F/O C. D. Trotter

F/0 W. J. Mahota

2nd Lt. W. Weisberger

SSgt. S. E. Williams

SSgt. A. H. Weber

SSgt. R. A. Dambeck

Cpl. E. G. Roedy

SSgt. K. E. Ruppert

Cpl. G. K. Clark

[illeg. signature][handwritten "1st Lt. A.C. A.U.S."]

[TFR 40-59]

[handwritten "0912, copy No. 2, 86, 215"]

[This document is typed in Russian and English.]

AMERICAN AIR FORCE
BUCHAREST

21 February 1945

The following American fliers, who landed behind Russian lines, arrived at Bucharest as indicated:

1. Arrived from Evacuation Hospital No. 3360 to Bucharest on Feb. 19, 1945:

Cpl. Roy S. Snodgrass

Sgt. Purvis L. Stacks

Sgt. Arthur C. Piccoli

[illeg. signature]

[handwritten "1st Lt. A.C. A.U.S."]

[TFR 40-60]

[stamp illeg.] [handwritten "211 and 87"]

[stamp "Entry No. 0911

6 Mar 1945

Directorate of Special Tasking

KA General Staff"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting]

I am presenting a list of 31 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

Attachment: list of one page.

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN Romania

Guards Major General

[signature] (Vasil'ev)

[handwritten "7 Mar", and initials]

[TFR 40-61]

[handwritten "Entry 0911" and "Secret Copy No. 212"]

LIST: of American flight personnel turned over to the American Section of SKK in Romania

Arrived 15 Feb 1945 from Lieutenant F. Viderspan

Roshiore de Vede (Romania) " R.L. Bune

" V.Sh. Khulslander

" T.Zh. Istervud

Sergeant M.L. Yung

Corporal E.B. Fosnaug

" A.L. Overton

" B.Zh. Bernadzikovsk

" B.V. Provins

" S.L. Deloze

Arrived 17 Feb 1945 Sr. Lieutenant S.E. Rasmussen

from 5th Air Army " Kh.D. Matison

Lieutenant Zh.S. Fillips

" Zh.Zh. Markelionis

Staff Sergeant V.R. Fisher

" D.R. Tuker

" E.S. Grant

" V.Zh. Smit

" S.E. Villiams

" A.Kh. Veber

" R.A. Dambek

" K.E. Ruppert

Lieutenant M.Kh. Khoffman

" V. Vajsberg

Flight Officer S.D. Trotter

" V.Zh. Makhota

Corporal E.G. Ridi

" G.K. Klark

Arrived 19 Feb 1945 from Corporal Roy S. Snodgras

Evacuation Hospital No. 3360 Sergeant Purvis L. Staks

" Artur S. Pikkeli

Original Signed Liaison Officer for the American Section SKK

Sr. Lieutenant Abakumov

True Copy: Major [signature] (Grachev)

[TFR 40-62]

[handwritten "328 and 89"]

[stamp "Entry No. 01595

4 Apr 1945

Directorate of Special Tasking

KA General Staff"]

[stamp upper

portion illeg.

"13 Mar 1945

No. 0613

BUCHAREST"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade General SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting "8 Apr"]

I am presenting a list of 79 US Air [Army] Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

Attachment: consists of two pages.

CHIEF OF STAFF SKK in Romania

for Guards Major General

[signature] (Vasil'ev)

(handwriting illeg. "1 copy 127684s- 9 Apr 45",

signature]

[TFR 40-63]

LIST: of American flight personnel turned over to the American Section of SKK

Arrived to Bucharest on 21 Feb 1945

Command directive as communicated by

Headquarters, P.P. S2034-N.

Lieutenant Leonard B. Multi

Lieutenant Dzhejms I. Lovier

Lieutenant Genrikh S. Kelenbens

Sergeant Dzhon V. Pajn

Staff Sgt. Omer V. Khollman

Staff Sgt. Ralet A. Kashnish

Staff Sgt. Tomas Kh. Braun

Staff Sgt. Kliford S. Mabri

Staff Sgt. Fred L. Makalast

Arrived in Bucharest on 28 Feb 1945

By command directive, 900th Headquarters

transit point.

2nd Lt. S.S. Vuds

" Zh.S. Dehmkhorst

" B.Zh. Burt Jr.

Corporal R.T. Bishopt

" T.Kh. Maraszevskij

" V.F. Bruder

" P.I. Gkhijn

PFC F.Zh. MkNamara

Corporal A.Kh. Giel'

Captain M.B. Lajks Jr.

2nd Lt. R.L. Kaldvel Jr.

1st Lt. G. Karter Jr.

2nd Lt. Zh.R. Karrsters

" T.P. Valton

Staff Sgt. Kh.S. Jork

" D.F. Gejner

2nd Lt. R.S. Parnel

" G.E. Kholman

" P.Zh. Ament

" E. Menendez

Staff Sgt. E.E. Sinskii

Tech. Sgt. Zh.Kh. Birtles

Sgt. Kh.R. Veslej

Staff Sgt. A.Zh. Gradi

Sgt. A.Kh. Kaesser

" S.E. Aton

" Zh. K. Sokhner

2nd Lt. A. M. Shchik

" Zh. K. Kalvert

Tech. Sgt. V.G. Brunkhart

" R. Erknila

1st Lt. L.M. Borders

2nd Lt. F.M. Risher

" Zh.Zh. Politek

[TFR 40-64]

- 2 - [handwritten "330"]

Flight Officer P.A. 0 Konnel

Staff Sgt. Zh.R. Duny

" L.A. MkTuiston

" R.Zh. Konings

" E.L. Marks

" Kh.A. Majers

1st Lt. Zh.S. Khovel

" E.Zh. Tullej

" T.A. Douns

" Zh.0. Feris Jr.

Tech. Sgt. R. Mettser

" E.E. Iash

Staff Sgt. P.Zh. Brok

" Zh.L. Rell

Captain L. Eshchberger

1st Lt. R.Zh. Elmor

" R.L. Goldman

" Zh.A. Nelson

2nd Lt. Zh.R. Khastings

" L.L. Sokol

Tech. Sgt. Strube

Staff Sgt. L.A. Vest

" T.M. Khess

" T.L. Martin

Staff Sgt. G.P. Masheras

" S.S. Nejll

Arrived in Bucharest on 1 Mar [illeg.] command directive [illeg.] unit P.P.O. 23224

Lt. Lojd 0. Buts

" Kenton I. Slonbord

" R.B. Pfajfer

F/O A. Dichiko

Tech. Sgt. Zh.F. Rulo

" Lojd V. Shmitz

Staff Sgt. E.V. Robko

" R.V. Zerbe

" Vebb

Sergeant Kharold Mendell

Original Signed Liaison Officer for th American Section SKK

Sr. Lieutenant (Abakumov)

[handwritten "10 Mar 45"] True Copy: Major [signature] (Grachev)

[TFR 40-65]

[handwritten"185"]

[stamp "ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION

IN Romania"

30 Jan 1945

No. 0200 BUCHAREST"]

[stamp "Entry No. 0355

5 Feb 1945

Directorate of Special Tasking

KA General Staff"]

[illeg. handwriting]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

I am presenting a list of 21 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 3rd Ukrainian Front. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

The attachment consists of one page.

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SKK IN Romania for Guards Major General

[signature] Vasil'ev)

[handwritten "14 Mar 45" and initials]

[TFR 40-66]

[handwritten "to entry no. 0355", "186", "95"]

[This document is typed in Russian and English. The following is

the English text verbatim]

SECRET

The following American fliers reported to Bucharest on 14 January

1945:

1st Lt. E.E. D. Nall

2nd Lt. E.L. Sims

F/0 W.R. Givens

TSgt. V.P. Hanley

TSgt. L.O. Broadwater

SSgt. T.E. McHale

SSgt. J.P. Locke

Cpl. R.L. Sanderson

SSgt. K. Ogata

Sgt. G.W. Ahrens

The following American fliers reported to Bucharest on 19 January 1945:

2nd Lt. W.S. Taylor

2nd Lt. J.T. Ondrey

2nd Lt. A.F. Wilson

2nd Lt. W.T. Brady

SSgt. E.W. Joplin

TSgt. F. Schoen

SSgt. A.A. Pavlik

SSgt. R.C. Brown

SSgt. E.W. Bush

TSgt. R.E. Fox

TSgt. G.R. Brugger

[signature]

[handwritten "1st Lt. A.C. A.U.S."]

[TFR 40-67]

[handwritten "94"]

INFORMATION

According to documents from various collection point and transit camp headquarters, there is information concerning prisoners of war interned United States citizens during the 1945-1953 time frame.

As a result of work with documents found in the aforementioned funds, an alphabetical name card file has been compiled on US citizens. According to the card file's data, information is available on 2,901 US citizens, including 60 persons who are deceased, left for their homelands without permission or departed for other organizations, as well as 25 persons, whose fate is unknown.

1. DECEASED:

No. Last, First Name Date Name of Deployment of

Personal Information Died Organization Organization

1. NIKHONIKHO PAURAUMA Reportedly 139th Odessa

born 1923, New Zealander by escort Transit

private, located in Camp 16 Apr 45 Camp

20-b in Germany, city of Burial

Marienborn. Sent to location is

Odessa by the 130th unmarked

Headquarters, 1st BF city

of Rembertov) troop train

no. 50651. Died during

journey. Killed while trying

to enter a prohibited car.

2. TEDD EJTS (EHJTE) 19 Mar 45 -"- -"-

born 1916, sergeant Odessa City

(soldier). Died due to Cemetery

collapsing wall from a

destroyed building

3. TIMMERAN LAEL

born 1921, private (corporal) -"- -"- -"-

Died due to collapsing wall

from a destroyed building.

BASIS: TsAVS, op. 725508, d. 11;

ll. 145, 153; ll. 578, 579

F. 40, op. 11549, d. 265,

l. 190;

[TFR 40-68]

(handwritten "95"]

2. LEFT CAMP WITHOUT PERMISSION 3

No. Last, First Name Date Name of Deployment of

Personal Information Organization Organization

1. DZHEKSON FRED Absent 138th Odessa

born 1918. After dis- since Transit

appearance from camp, 28 May 45 Camp

search measures were

taken but were

unsuccessful.

Keeping in mind that he

had repeatedly intended

to leave by steamship,

it is assumed that he

passed through on the

steamship and left the

country.

BASIS: TSAVS, op.725510, d. 38, l. 33

[TFR 40-69]

[handwritten "96"]

4

3. SENT TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT

No. Last, First Name Date died Name of Name of Location

Personal Information in Hospital organi- of Orga-

treatment zation nization

1 2 3 4 5 6

1. BEKS ARTUR while in Not 138th Odessa

born 1918, Private treatment indicated Transit

on 7 Mar 45 (possibly Camp

No. 3421)

2. BENKS ROBERT

born 1922, Sergeant -"- -"- -"- -"-

3. BIKEN VILLE -"- -"- -"- -"-

(VEGIN VILLL'YA)

born 1918, Sr. Lieutenant

4. VIKTOR CHARL'Z -"- -"- -"- -"-

(VINTOR CHABLIS)

born 1917, Sr. Lieutenant

Diagnosis: cholecystitis

5. VOGL DZHEMS -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1920, Corporal

6. GER DZHI -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1916, Sr. Lieutenant

7. GIPSON CHARL'Z -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1909, Captain

Diagnosis: granulating

wound of the right hand

[TFR 40-70]

[handwritten "97"]

5

1 2 3 4 5 6

8. DANIEL'SON MORGIN under not 138th Odessa

(DANSON MARVEN) treatment indicated Transit

born 1919, Lieutenant on (possibly Camp

Diagnosis: para- 7 Mar 45 No. 3421)

traumatic eczema

9. DZHOIS REJ -"- -"- -"- -"-

Sergeant, Diagnosis:

contusion on the left

ankle joint

10. DZHONET BHDGARD -"- -"- -"- -"-

Lieutenant, Diagnosis:

Malaria

11. KERLIGEN ROBERT -"- -"- -"- -"-

Private, Diagnosis:

residual effects of

bronchial pneumonia

12. KITT DZHONALID -"- -"- -"- -"-

Sergeant, Diagnosis:

post angina

13. KOLESIN MASHEN -"- -"- -"- -"-

(KOLOSAN MARGIN)

born 1916, Lieutenant

14. MASONCHEJMER FRANKLIN -"- -"- -"- -"-

(MEJSEN FRAN)

born 1918, Lieutenant

Diagnosis: 2nd degree

frostbite of the toes

on the left foot

[TFR 40-71]

[handwritten "98"]

6

1 2 3 4 5 6

15. MENTEN ARON under treat- not 138th Odessa

born 1919, ment as of indicated Transit

Lieutenant 7 Mar 45 (possibly Camp

No. 3421)

16. MONAKHEN DZHEMS -"- -"- -"- -"-

(MONEGEN DZHEMS)

born 1921, Lieutenant

Diagnosis: prolonged

unhealed wound to the

right popliteal

cavity

17. NASH ROBERT under treat- not 139th -"-

born 1919, Sergeant ment as of indicated Transit

7 Mar 45 Camp

18. NEGE (NEJCH) ROBERT under treat- not 138th -"-

Sergeant, Diagnosis: ment as of indicated Transit

contusion wound 7 Mar 45 (possibly Camp

to left shin. No. 3421)

19. REJD VIL'YAM -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1912, Sr.

Lieutenant

20. STIFENS FRANTSIZ -"- -"- -"- -"-

(FRENSIS STIVENS)

born 1921, Sr.

Lieutenant, Diagnosis:

bullet wound to neck

[TFR 40-72]

[handwritten "99"]

1 2 3 4 5 6

21. STYUTRFERD GONNE under treat- not 138th Odessa

Private, Diagnosis: ment as of indicated Transit

Bronchial pneumonia 7 Mar 45 Camp

22. TOJNER EHDGAR -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1918, Lieutenant

23. TOJS ANTONI -"- -"- -"- -"- Corporal

Diagnosis: Post influenza

24. TOM MAKUL under treat- not 138th Odessa

born 1917 ment as of indicated Transit

Sr. Lieutenant 7 Mar 45 (possibly Camp

No. 3421)

25. TUGEMS BOGL -"- -"- -"- -"- Private

Diagnosis: post pneumonia

26. SHNAJDER CHARL'Z -"- -"- -"- -"-

(SHNEJDER KARL) born 1918,

Lieutenant Diagnosis:

2nd degree frostbite

of both feet

27. EHDVALIS TOMAS -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1925, Private

[TFR 40-73]

[handwritten "100"]

8

1 2 3 4 5 6

28. EHDER(EHRESH) CHARL'Z under treat- not 138th Odessa

Private ment as of indicated Transit

Diagnosis: carbuncle 7 Mar 45 possibly Camp

on the left thigh No. 3421)

29. YANKO EHDVALID -"- -"- -"- -"-

(YANGA EHDVARD)

born 1917, Lieutenant

3rd degree frostbite

of the toes of the

right foot.

30. YARTSER TOMAS born -"- -"- -"- -"-

1917, Private

31. SHMIDT ROBERT -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1914, Captain

Diagnosis: granulating

wound to the left

shin due to penetrating

bullet wound which

damaged the tibia

32. LESHLI DZHESSI left treat- not 139th Odessa

Private ment on indicated Transit

17 Mar 45 Camp

33. TOL' SIDNEJ -"- -"- -"- -"- Lieutenant

34. SHTAUDEN VENDA -"- -"- -"- -"-

Private

[TFR 40-74]

9 [handwritten "101"]

1 2 3 4 5 6

35. BERG FRANUYUS left treatment not indicated -"- -"-

Sergeant on 18 Mar 45 (possibly No.

1266)

36. GREJ VIL'YAM left treatment -"- 139th and -"-

born 1921 on 18 Mar 45 138th

Sr. Lieutenant according to Transit

Arrived at 139th Order No. 12 Camp

Transit Camp from dated 19 Mar 45

Evac Hospital No. by 139th Transit

1266 with the Camp

diagnosis: post

influenza.

Will be crossed

out on list

of those sent to

their homeland

on 25 Mar 45

from the 139th

Transit Camp

on the British

ship "Sirkassiya."

Also appears on

list of those sent to

their homeland on 25 Mar 45

from 138th Transit Camp on

the British ship "Sirkassiya",

with the note "hospital."

37. CHESTIN(CHESTEIB) left treatment -"- 139th -"-

TOMAS, born 1920 on 18 Mar 45 in Transit

enlisted (Sergeant) accordance with Camp

Appears on list Order No. 12

of those sent to dated 19 Mar 45

their homeland on by Transit Camp

25 Mar 45 from No. 139

Transit Camp No.139,

but the note was

marked "hospital."

38. ARNOL'D DEROL'D left treatment -"- Odessa -"-

Sergeant on 19 Mar 45

39. VINING UEHJN -"- -"- -"- -"-

Corporal

40. SMIT ROLLI -"- -"- -"- -"-

enlisted

[TFR 40-74a]

41. FRIGALI ROLLAND left treatment

born 1920, Sergeant on 19 Mar 45

Arrived at Transit in accordance with

Camp No. 139 from order No. 12 dated

Evac Hospital No. 19 Mar 45 by the 139th

1266 with a Transit Camp

diagnosis of post

catarrhal angina.

Appears on a list of

those sent to their

homeland on 25 Mar 45

from the 139th Transit

Camp, but is not crossed out.

[TFR 40-75]

(handwritten "102"]

42. CHEK KH'YU left treatment not indi- 139th Odessa

born 1924, on 19 Mar 45 cated Transit Sergeant. Arrived (possibly Camp

at 139th Transit No. 1266)

Camp from Evac

Hospital No. 1266

with the diagnosis:

"chronic colitis'."

Appears on a list

of those departed

for their homeland

on 25 Mar 45 from

139th Transit Camp

but is crossed out.

43. DALLI UOJN left treatment 1266th 139th Odessa

Sergeant on 22 Mar 45 Evac Transit

Hospital Camp

44. NEJBERS ARZA -"- -"- -"- -"-

Sergeant

45. FELLANS (FELLOIS) left treatment

GENRI on 22 Mar 45

born 1918, enlisted in accordance

Arrived at the 139th with Order No.

Transit Camp from 13 dated 21 Mar

1266th Evac Hospital 45 by 139th

with the diagnosis: Transit Camp

"post influenza"

Appears on a list

of those departed

for their homeland

on 25 Mar 45 from

139th Transit Camp

but is crossed out.

46. ROBERTSON FRANK left treatment not -"- -"-

Private on 23 Mar 45 indicated

[TFR 40-76]

[handwritten "103"]

1 2 3 4 5 6

47. DOUL VORREN undergoing not 139th Odessa born 1912 treatment as indicated Transit Sr. Sergeant of 25 Mar 45 Camp

48. PAJNES FREJNK -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1918, Sergeant

49. UILSON ROBERT -"- -"- -"- -"-

born 1922, Sergeant

50. REVINKIS YULIS left treatment -"- -"- -"-

Private on 11 Apr 45

51. EHMMA ARON -"- -"- -"- -"-

Private

BASIS: TSAVS, op. 725510, d. 13, ll. 59-61, 63, 94, 96,

III (ob).

op. 725508, d. 2, ll. 5, 6, 7, 12 (OB).

op. 725508, d. 11, ll. 9, 156, 163, 234;

[TFR 40-77]

[handwritten "104"]

12

4. DEPARTED FOR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No. Name, bio data Departure date Left to Left from

1 2 3 4 5

1. MARSHANU RENE 11 Mar 45 Mission 138th

born 1907, French, (unspecified) Transit

Sergeant. Appears to Camp

have left for homeland on Odessa 11 Mar 45, but a note

was marked "remained at

mission"

2. STORKH VERNER ALFRED 03 Aug 45 Pillzen -"- born 1898, place of

birth: Vienna, Austria.

Interned at port of Hamburg,

Germany from 12 Jul 42 to

10 Mar 43, since 1943 worked

in East Prussia. Arrived

at the Headquarters of the

149th on 11 Apr 45 from the

Headquarters of the 151st

He was sent from the 149th

to the 138th Transit Camp.

There is a stamp mark

noting his admittance into

the 138th Transit Camp on

2 May 45. Information

concerning his departure

from 138th Transit Camp is

contradictory.

3. STORKH EHLLI YUKHAN 03 Aug 45 Pillzen -"- born 1903, Estonian

[female. Place of birth:

Pernov, Estonia. From 1917

till 21 Jan 45 worked and

lived in the city of Shtablyak,

East Prussia, Germany. She

arrived at the Headquarters

of the 149th from the

Headquarters of the 151st

on 11 Apr 45. She was sent

from the 149th to the 138th

Transit Camp. She was admitted

to the camp, according to a

stamp mark. on 2 may 45.

[TFR 40-77a]

There is conflicting information concerning her departure from 138th Transit Camp.

[TFR 40-78]

[handwritten "105"]

13

1 2 3 4 5

4. KARPENTEN VOREN 03 Aug 45 Pillzen 138th Transit

born 1926 Camp, Odessa

5. GERSTKHAJMER IOGAN 01 Jul 47 Camp No. 304 186th Transit

FILIPP in Siget Camp

born 1926, German Lyustdorf,

Place of birth: Odessa Oblast

St. Louis, USA

Arrived at 186th

Transit Camp 04 May 47

from Camp 159, MVD in

Odessa.

BASIS: TsAVS, op. 177030, d. 1, l. 475;

op. 616238s, d. 1, l. 286;

op. 725510, d. 14, l. 104, 239;

op. 192400s, d. 5, ll. 78, 79;

op. 725510, d. 13, l. 85 (ob).

[TFR 40-79]

handwritten "106"]

5. INFORMATION CONCERNING FURTHER FATE

OF THESE INDIVIDUALS IS NOT AVAILABLE

No. Name Name of organization Circumstances

Bio data which is mentioned in Mentioned

documents

1 2 3 4

1. SMIT ROBERT 138th Transit Camp Appears on a list

Captain Odessa of those who left

138th Transit Camp

for their homeland

on 11 Mar 45 on the

British ship "Bert-

fordskaya Gertso-

giya", but the note

"H" and he is not

marked with a check

like the others were

during the pre-

loading inspection.

2. TREJNER CHARLIZ -"- -"-

born 1920, Lieutenant

3. BLOMBERG KLEVENS 139th Transit Camp Appears on a list

born 1918, Sergeant Odessa of those who left the

Arrived at 139th 139th Transit Camp

Transit Camp from for their homeland

the Evac Hospital on 25 Mar 45 on the

No. 1266 with British ship

diagnosis "Wound "Sirkassiya" but he

to left foot area." is crossed out.

4. LEVITI DZHEMS -"- Appears on a list of

born 1919, Private those who left the

Arrived at the 139th 139th Transit Camp

Transit Camp from for their homeland on

Evac Hospital No. 1266 25 Mar 45 on the

with a diagnosis of British ship "Sir-

"Residual evidence of kassiya" but he is

dry pleurisy." crossed out. A mark

denotes "on a general

list."

5. LESTIN TOMAS 139th Transit Appears on a list of

born 1920, Sergeant Camp those who left the

Arrived at the 139th 139th Transit Camp

Transit Camp from on 25 Mar 45 on the

[TFR 40-79a]

Evac Hospital No. British ship

1266 with diagnosis "Sirkassiya" but

of "chronic colitis." he is crossed out.

[TFR 40-80]

[handwritten "107"]

1 2 3 4

6. NEJBERS AREHI 139th Transit Camp Appears on a list of

born 1918, Sergeant those who left the

Arrived at 139th 139th Transit Camp

Transit Camp from on 25 Mar 45 on the

Evac Hospital No. British ship

1266 with diagnosis "Sirkassiya", but

of "post influenza." he is crossed out.

7. PERSI UIL'YAM -"- Appears on a list of

born 1924, Private those who left

the 139th Transit

Camp on 25 Mar 45 on

the British ship

"Sirkassiya" but has an "H" mark.

8. RICHI DZHEM -"- Appears on a list of born 1924, Sergeant those who left the

Arrived at the 139th 139th Transit Camp

Transit Camp on a on 25 Mar 45 on the

plane from Evac British ship

Hospital No. 1266 "Sirkassiya" but he

with a diagnosis is crossed out.

of "closed shrapnel

wound to the right

thigh with bone damage."

9. REHLI ROBERT -"- Arrived at the 139th

born 1923, Corporal Transit Camp by

plane on 25 Mar 45

from Lyublina

10. LASSORA VIL'YAM 139th Transit Camp Arrived at the 139th

born 1915, Sergeant Transit Camp on 11

Place of birth: New Apr 45 from Warsaw

York City, USA

Held in captivity

in Kyustrin,

Germany, Camp 3-s

11. VILIEHLIMILYA EHMDE Headquarters 149th Appears on a list of

Krist. Rostemburg those sent to the

born 1882, place of 139th Transit Camp

birth: Ulikhfellde on 27 Apr 45, but

near Lin, America there is a document

Interned: from 1938 with his arrival to

till 21 Jan 45. the 138th Transit

Camp dated 2 May 45.

[TFR 40-81]

[handwritten "108"]

1 2 3 4

in city of Alenshtajn,

East Prussia

Arrived at the 149th

Headquarters on

6 Apr 45 from the 151st

Headquarters.

12. ZHEKON FREJD 149th Headquarters Appears on a list

born 1918. Place of Rostemburg of those sent to

birth: New York City the 139th Transit

America. In which Camp on 27 Apr 45,

country interned: but there is a

from 1940 till 15 Apr document about his

45 in Kenigsberg. arrival to the

Arrived at Headquarters 138th Transit Camp

149th on 22 Apr 45 dated 2 May 45.

from the 47th Assembly

and Transit Point.

13. VARGUNG (VORGUNG) 183rd Headquarters Appears on a list

KSAV'E MIL'YAN Brontsa, Moscow dated 17 May 45 of

born 1918. Place of Oblast' those sent to the

birth: Akron, America. 138th Transit Camp.

Interned in city of Liegnits, There is a stamp

Germany. Arrived at the mark on the list

183rd Headquarters on indicating the

29 Apr 45 from Lodz'. admittance of

civilian K. Vargung to the 138th

Transit Camp (date

of arrival is not

indicated).

14. DOMINIKAJTERS 138th Transit Camp Arrived at the

VIL'YAM (DOMINI- Odessa 138th Transit Camp

KAJTIST VILIAM, on 4 Aug 45

DIMINKANTNET VINI-

AMIN), born 1908.

Place of birth:

Pafidelidellfiya

[Philadelphia], PA,

USA. In captivity

from 1944 till Feb

1945 in Liden, Germany.

Worked for a landowner.

Arrived at 149th

Headquarters on

[TFR 40-81a]

23 May 45 from 169th

KSP of the 3rd Belorussian

Front.

[TFR 40-82]

handwritten "109"]

1 2 3 4

Left on 29 May 45 for

138th Transit Camp.

During disembarkment

at the Shors Station,

he escaped. He was

detained in a barn by

the Shors Station of the

Belorussian Railroad

and was sent to his

destination at the

138th Transit Camp by

the police of the Bakhmach

Station on 6 Jun 45.

15. LANGEL' (LANBEL') 186th Transit Arrived at the 186th

LASLO SHAUME Camp, Lyustdorf Transit Camp on 30

born 1920, Private Post, Odessa Jan 46 from POW

Oblast. Camp 110 in

Korosten' by special

train No. 98072.

16. BOGDANYJ (BOGDAN'I) -"- Arrived at the 186th

STEPAN STEPANOVICH Transit Camp on 20

born 1910 (1901) Dec 46 from 159th

Hungarian. Place of MVD Camp in Odessa.

birth: Bridgeport, USA As of 3 Jan 47, he

is located in 186th Transit Camp.

17. KOLPUN IOSIF -"- -"-

IOSIFIVICH,

born 1913 (1915),

Slovak, place of

birth: Vimber,

PA, USA.

18. NESLER DOMENIK -"- -"-

YUZEFOVICH

born 1901, German.

Place of birth:

Tomnatik,

Timishtorotol district,

Romania.

[TFR 40-83]

[handwritten "40"]

1 2 3 4

19. NESLER EVA DOMENIKOVNA 186th Transit Arrived at the 186th

born 1925, German Camp, Transit Camp on 20

Place of birth: Lyustdorf, Dec 46 from 159th

Chicago, USA Odessa Oblast MVD Camp, Odessa.

As of 3 Jan 47,

located at 186th

Transit Camp.

20. GROSD'-EHTENI IOGAN -"- Arrived in 186th

IOGAN Transit Camp on born 1905, Hungarian 17 Jan 47 from

Place of birth: 159th Camp

New York City, USA

Rank: Sergeant Major

21. PANDER (PATSNER) -"- Arrived in 186th

FRANTS GANS Transit Camp

born 1915; interned 11 Feb 47

(15 Feb 47) from

camp section No. 60

UPVI MVD of the

Moscow Oblast'

22. KATERINCHUK STEPAN -"- Arrived in 186th

GRIGOR'EVICH Transit Camp on

born 1913, Czech 12 Feb 47 from 159th

interned from 159th Camp of

Place of birth: MVD

New York City, USA.

23. GORTICH RON CHARED' 186th Transit Arrived in 186th

born 1927 Camp, Transit Camp on

Lyustdorf 15 Feb 47 from

Odessa Oblast' camp section No. 60

UPVI MVD, Moscow

Oblast'

24. BORT SEBOST'YAN -"- Sent to 186th

born 1920 (PORT Transit Camp on

SEBOST'YAN MIKHAILOVICH 25 Mar 47 from

born 1926) German 1223rd Labor

Battalion. In the

accompanying resolu-

tion "Accept those

subjected to ship-

ment on 7 Apr 47."

[TFR 40-84]

[handwritten "41"]

1 2 3 4

25. KHARTL' SUZANA Arrived at the 186th

IOSIFOVNA (YUZEF) Transit Camp on

born 1913, German 04 Oct 47 from

Place of birth: the 1008th Indepen-

Bolldemur, USA. dent Labor

Interned in Romania Battalion, Enakievo,

in the area of Stalin Oblast'. She

Timishoara is located in the 186th Transit Camp as of 18 Oct 47.

BASIS:TsAVS,

op.725510, d.13, ll.77, 111;

op.725SO8, d.11, ll.160, 162, 231, 233, 234, 241, 242, 250, 287;

op.192400s, d.5, ll. 74, 75, 76, 78.

op.79951s, d.3, ll. 105, 107;

op.79950s, d.8, serial no. 1356;

op.725510, d.14, l.169;

op.464810, d.4, ll. 79, 80;

op.177030, d.1, l. 40;

op.464810, d.2, l. 389;

op.764207, d.2, ll. 34, 35, 71, 119, 120, 142-

145, 304, 306, 433-436;

op.616238s, d.1, l. 78 op.764207, d. 11, l. 64;

op.764207, d.9, ll. 122-127;

op.764207, d.12, l. 15 (ob);

op.177030, d.2, ll. 151, 152;

op.764207, d.3, l. 378.

HEAD OF THE 5TH DEPARTMENT

Lt. Colonel

[TFR 40-85]

[handwritten "112"]

5. AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR MISSING IN ACTION DURING THE KOREAN WAR PERIOD (1950-1953)

At the present time some information concerning American prisoners of war (mainly, fliers), who were allegedly taken to the Soviet Union during the Korean War period, has not been discovered in the military archives.

This is natural. The reasons for which the American prisoners could have ended up in the Soviet Union do not pertain directly to the Defense Ministry. It is possible that they were of more interest to the representatives of the so-called military -industrial complex. Their interest would be in the study of the technology and equipment, navigational systems, radio-electronic defense systems, aircraft manufacturing technology and other matters. These matters were of interest to various scientific research institutes, design and construction bureaus as well as proving grounds. Documents from these establishments were not entered into the Defense Ministry archives.

Furthermore, US prisoners of war (to include fliers that were shot down), did not pass through the Defense Ministry even if they ended up in the Soviet Union. The Ministry did not have jails, prisons, nor camps. Military archives even lack documents concerning fliers shot down by military planes or anti-aircraft artillery. Because these fliers, whether they survived or their bodies were recovered, would have been turned over to the MVD, KGB, the documents from the military archives would be of no use in determining their fate.

However, it is quite possible that some information, more circumstantial in nature, could appear in the military archives. Thus, lists containing the names of some of the American fliers who were shot down and interrogated have been found in the Armed Forces Central Archives.

[TFR40-86]

At the present time the search is being conducted along several paths:

- dispatches from military advisors

- military district reports (primarily encoded telegrams);

- correspondence from the MVD, KGB, and others.

The attention of the American colleagues is mainly focused on the following facts:

- search for personnel who have first hand knowledge of the shoot down events (military advisors, representatives of the Main Headquarters of the PVO and VVS, and the Chief and Central Directorates;

- analysis and collation of articles published in newspapers and magazines with archival documents.

Naturally, this work is material and time consuming.

The documents were studied from the main funds of the Central Apparatus, branches of the Armed Forces, and the Main Political Directorate of the SA and VMF, field administrations of the fronts and army, directorates of group of forces and military districts, 64th Fighter Air Corps, 28th, 35th and 87th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Divisions, transit and POW camps, military hospitals, headquarters and assembly points.

There are three cases with documents from the interrogation of 59 US Air Force personnel, shot down over Korean territory by fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery from 1952-53, in the 64th Fighter Air Corps, fund.

These documents contain information concerning the capture of American servicemen by local residents and Chinese volunteers. There is also information that the Chinese took fliers prisoner and interrogated them.

There is no information concerning the direct detainment of American fliers by soviet service members in the available documents.

[TFR40-87]

In the 64th Fighter Air Corps' historical service record, it is noted that from Nov 1950 till 27 Jul 1953, there were 1309 enemy aircraft downed and 262 US Air Force fliers were taken prisoner and processed through interrogation points.

$$$$$

[TFR 40-88]

LIST of US Air Force flight personnel, who had participated in military activities in North Korea from 1950-1953 and information was revealed in the documents of the 64th Fighter Air Corps.

No. Last, first, Assigned Unit Duty Position, Year, Place Family Address Date of Notes

middle name Designation Rank, Specialty of birth, capture

nationality or death

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1. CHARL'Z 52nd Fighter Flier, 2LT 1923 Father, wife 07 Jan 1952

Yudzhin Air Group American daughter shot down in

Stool reside in air battle

AFR AO 1911688 Pellent near Oingisyu

2. GAROL'D 93rd BAEh Radar Operator - no 23 Jan 1952

Britislav 19th BG CPT captured

K'yubisok 20th BA

3. CHARL'Z 35 IBEh Flier, 2LT - no 05 Jan 1952

Yehjn 8th Fighter shot down by

Moltebi Bomber Group AAA near Kunuri

4. TOMAS 93rd BAEh Navigator, lLT 1922 no 23 Jan 1952

Alyullin 19 BG American near city of

Ajrio (white) Dzyngsan,

AFR 0695638 captured during

plane crash

5. KHENDERSON 8th IAG Flier, 2LT Age 25 no 31 Aug 1951

Dzek Eh. shot down in

air battle by

AAA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

6. UILKENS 42nd AEh CPT no no 31 Jul 1951

Dzhenms 33rd AG shot down by

1st Marine AAA fire

[handwritten "114"]

[TFR 40-89]

- 2 -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

7. MAK-LELLAKH 729 AEh Commander of [Age] - 33 no Month and date

Dokal'd Dzh. 452 BAKh 729th AEh not available

LT. COL

8. SMIT 8th AEh Pilot [Age] - 32 no 25 Dec 1951

Dzh. B. 543rd (647) CPT American shot down

Tactical Intel near Pkhen'yana

Group Prisoner of war

questionnaire

9. VERNON 25th AEh Flier, 2LT 1929 no 16 Jan 1952

L. Rajt 51st IPG American shot down in

an air battle

near Kunuri

10. DANIEHL 51st IPG Flier, 2LT 1927 no 17 Jan 1952

Lelong American shot down near

Peterson Tejsyu

11. KENET 8th BAEh 2LT 1925 Mother-Helen 13 Jan 1952

Alojd 3rd BAG D. Inok lives shot down near

Inok in Ohio, Tejsyu

Yangetaun,

Town-Osborn

number 18

12. DZHON 8th BAEh Flier, lLT 1922 Married with 21 Dec 1952

S. Kuin 3rd BAG American one child shot down by

Sacramento, AAA fire

Saint-Altadena

California

[TFR 40-89a]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

13. UIL'YAM 33rd AG Commander of AEh 1917 Married with 2 21 Dec 1951

Dzh. Trehsh 1st AK LT. COL American Family lives shot down by

AFR 05141 in Bijsari, AAA fire

Altate, Georgia

14. DZHADSON 513 AEh Chief of Staff 1920 no information 14 Dec 1951 Ch. 12th GAK MAJ American shot down by

Richardson Marine AAA fire near

Singosan

[TFR 40-90]

- 3 -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

15. ROLEN 51st IAKR Flier, 2LT 01 Feb 1929 Married with 04 Sep 1952

Vilem Parks 5th BA two children captured in

they live in territory of

Omaha, Sinchagou

Rennolzhe (1062) after

Dzhofefen ejecting

16. VANS 4th IPAG Flier, 2LT 11 May 1928 no 21 Jun 1952

R. Frik 336th AEh Lenejgton shot down in

American an air battle

10-15 km NW

of Bikhen

17. Majk 4th IPG Flier, lLT 10 May 1928 no 21 Apr 1952

Ehkdvard American shot down in

Dermond air battle near

Syukusen

18. ROLAND 16th AEh Flier, 2LT Age - 22 Sherli St. 04 Sep 1952

Villiam 51st AG American Omaha, shot down in

Nebraska an air battle,

taken prisoner

19. DZHON 36th AEh Flier 1927 Swiss father 30 Apr 1952

Yehsli 8th IAG American American mother shot down in

of Swiss Fiancee's air battle

descent address: near Kajsen

Oklahoma City,

12th Street,

North East 128

20. DZHON 336th AEh Flier, lLT 1927 Father and 20 Jul 1952

Dzh. Ehllis 4th IPG mother reside shot down in

AFR 2222083 in Virginia; air battle near

not married Singisyu

21. ARNOL'D 581st Wing Wing Commander - Father: is a 13 Jan 1953

AFR 1212 A Communication Colonel manager, in his B-29 plane

Silver Springs was shot down

Maryland, near Uluybei

Sandehjl,

Drot' 9709

22. DZHON 91st EhSR PV2, Engine Age - 21 - captured on

Uehlker Observer 13 Jan 1953

Tomson

23. DZHON 91st EhSR Navigator Age - 33 - captured on

U. Bak (Bomber) lLT American 13 Jan 1953

24. EHL'MER 91st ESK CPT, Navigator Age - 27 Married, has a captured on

Fred Intelligence American son; family 13 Jan 1953

Alluv(?)lin resides in

Montana, Miosola

Kaut-6-ya St, 308

[handwritten "117."]

[TFR 40-92]

- 5 -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

25. YUDZHIN 91st ESK Ship Commander Age - 31 Father - farmer captured

T. Vali Strategic CPT New York on 13

AFR AO-82500 Intelligence Klejton Jan 1953

26. DANIK 91st ESK Engine Obsever Age - 20 Father - captured

Ch. Shimtd Strategic PVT farmer, on 13

A.Eh. Intelligence married, Jan 1953

1939147 California

Okotiya

27. KHERRI 91ST ESK Engine Observer Age - 20 Father - captured

Martin Strategic PVT fireman on 13

Bedzhamin Intelligence Minnesota, Jan 1953

AFR A.Eh. Sen Vertigton

Shervud, 1124

28. STIV 91st EST PVT Age - 20 Father is captured

E. Kiba Strategic Swiss, Ohio on 13

Jan 1953

29. UIL'YAM no Major Age - 30 Refused to fill out ques-

G. Bomer tionnaire and cited inter

AFR AO 733786 national rules concerning

treatment of prisons of

war.

30. BRAUN no Technical SGT - -"-

Govard U.

AFR AE 368099

[handwritten "118"]

[TFR 40-93]

- 6 -1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

31. UOLLES no 2LT Age - 25 Refused to fill out question-

L. Braun naires and cited international

AFR AO 222192 rules concerning treatment of

prisoners of war.

32. KHART no PVT - Killed (circumstances were not

indicated)

33. BISS no PVT - -"-

34. BORIS no lLT - -"-

35. BRAZIL Radar Operator ILT no no 04 Jul 1952

for RB-29 Plane near Khakusen

36. MAKENZI 51st ING Flier, MAJ Age - 32 Married with 15 Jun 1952

Ehndrbs 5th BA Canadien 4 children who in an area

Robert live in l0km SE of

England Supun

37. OSBORN 311th AEh Flier, CPT Age - 33 no 19 Sep 1952

Dzhon Artur 58th IBG American shot down by

AFR 796188 AAA near Vonsan

Genzan

38. EHDVIN 16th AEh LT. COL no no 23 Jan 1953

[handwritten "119"]

[TFR 40-94]

- 7 -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

39. EDVARD 336th AEh Flier, 2LT Age - 25 Father, Frank 19 Feb 1953

Dzh. Uzbiki 4th IPG is an Uzbeki- shot down in stani, North air battle Kizar, Chicago near Sanchau

Illinois

40. DONAL' D 25TH AEh 1LT, Flight 1929 no 15 May 1953

L. Pehjt 51st IPG Commander shot down by

AAA near Ust'e

Yalu

41. DZHRADO 25th AEh Commander 2 Oct 1923 Pheonix, AZ 6 Jun 1953

Dzhon 4th Fighter 25th AEh California Palmikto St. shot down by AFR A-16292 Intercept LT. COL American Father - age 60 AAA near Long-

Group Mother - age 56 Dongil

Brother - age 17

Married with

two children

42. STEFAN 4th Wing Flier, MAJ 28 Apr 1924 Father, mother 20 Jul 1953

L. Bettinger Intercept American 4 brothers and shot down in

a sister, wife air battle

Ellen Bettinger,

who resided at

1219 Lejden St.,

Denver Colorado

43. ROBERT 12th AEh Flier, CPT 22 Jan 1923 Married with 20 Jun 1953

Kovri 18th Fighter American a son - 4 years shot down

AFR AO 68768 and a daughter by AAA

7 years old

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 44. ALBERT 36th AEh Flier, CPT 24 Dec 1928 Father, mother 19 Jun 1953

Khodzher 8th IBG American brother, wife shot down by

AFR AO 2244077 resided in AAA fire

Uorton Avenue

Natalej, New Jersey

[handwritten "120"]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

45. EDVARD 12th AEh Flier, LTC Catholic Father - age 64 15 Aug 1953

Dillon 18th IBG 4 sisters and 2 captured by

AFR 2225458 brothers, North soldiers of

Springs 421 St, KNR

Nojchetok, CT

46. DONAL'D 77th AEh Flier, SGT 1928 - 15 Jun 1953

Pinkstoun Sidney shot down by

Vil'yam AAA fire

47. FORNES 69th AEh Flier, LT 1928, Afraks - 06 Aug 1952

Vil'yam L. 58th IBG shot down

near Khungon

48. SHVEIBL 1st Wing Chief of Staff 1908, Virginia - 08 Jul 1952

Fran Kh. Marines Colonel shot down by

AAA

49. DZHOKHEHNSON SGT, Photographer - - 04 Jul 1952

for RB-29 shot down

50. GABRIEHL L. 334th AEh Chief of 1923 - 18 Oct 1952

Operations Team shot down by

fighters

51. DZHONSON 307th BK Senior SGT - - 10 Jan 1953

shot down

B-29 Plane

52. ABRAKHAMSON 28th BAEh Operator - - 29 Jan 1953

near Ikhem'yan

[handwritten "121"]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

53. VANSLAIKA 28th AEh Radio Operator - - 30 Dec 1952

19th BAG captured

54. GAROL'D 39th AEh Flier, Flight - - 7 Apr 1953

Edvard Fisher 51st AG Commander shot down

55. KHAMIL'TON 8th Reserve Flier, 2LT - - 1 Dec 1950

Brushchev Group, 5th VA captured near

Oin(?)isyu

56. CHAL'SA 5th AEh Flier, CPT - - 4 Dec 1950

(?)aktonata 363rd Detatchment shot down

57. FRANK Plane B-29 Flier, CPT - - 10 Jan 1950

S. Denstekh shot down

58. KHERN Navigator - - 12 Apr 1951

Dzhozef 371st AEh shot down Sehmoehl', 307th AG near Singisyu

59. OL'VICH Senior SGT - - 12 Apr 1951

Dehniehl' Genri Gunner shot down

near An'dun'

60. METU Senior SGT - - 12 Apr 1951

Genri Khav'er Gunner shot down

[handwritten "122"]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

61. KING Plane - B-29 PFC Gunner - - 12 Apr 1951

Marvin shot down,

Yudzhin during descent

suffered severe

burns

62. KNEDO -"- Aircraft navigator - - 12 Apr 1951

Dzhorzh Dzhosef LT shot down near

An'dun'

63. MORI 371st AEh SGT Operator - - 12 Apr 1951

Leonard Leri 307th AG shot down

64. DZHENT Plane - B-29 SGT Gunner - - 12 Apr 1951

Dzhon K. 93rd AEh shot down near

19th AG Singisyu

65. MILVORD 93rd AEh SGT Gunner 12 Apr 1951

Dzhordzh 19th AG shot down near

Eliason Singisyu

66. BERGMAN 93rd AEh SGT Radio Operator - - 12 Apr 1951

Luis Genri 19th AG shot down near

Singisyu

67. UL'RIKH B-26 Plane Flier - - 4 Apr 1951

Khol'bert shot down near

Khakusen

Died.

[handwritten "123"]

[TFR 40-98]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

68. VEHSLI 39TH AEh Flight Conmander - - 22 Apr 1951

Din 35th AG CPT shot down

69. OBNI 40th AEh Deputy Commander - - 12(14) Aug 1951

35th AG 40th AEh, MAJ

70. GOVARD P. 336th AEh Flier, lLT - - 22 Jun 1951

Miller 4th AG shot down

71. KHARM Plane - B-29 SGT, Gunner - - September 1952

307th BAG

ACTING 4TH DEPARTMENT HEAD

Major [signature] A. Lebedev

3 June of 1992

[handwritten "124"]

[TFR 40-99]

6. US CITIZENS WHO, DO TO VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, FELL UNDER THE JURISDICATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DURING THE TIME FRAME 1950-60.

The time period 1950 - 1960 was marked by a multitude of violations of USSR air space by American aircraft. There are nine instances in which aircraft, violating Soviet air space, were downed (damaged) by Soviet fighters over our country or territorial waters. Crews from two of the aircraft perished, but two others were captured. One crew, comprised of nine personnel, was handed over to the American side (Attachment No. 1-2). There was no information concerning the fate of two fliers from the second crew (1st Lieutenant Dzhon Richard Makkoun and 1st Lieutenant Brus Olmsted) who were among the crew of an American aircraft which was downed over territorial waters of the Bering Sea on 1 Jul 1960.

There is no information concerning the fate of the crews of five other aircraft which were damaged over our territory and fled towards neutral waters.

[TFR 40-100]

[handwritten "123"]

[stamp "Entry No. 3487

15 Sep 1958

Operations Directorate

HQ National PVO Forces"]

[handwritten "D-9"]

TsK KPSS

We report the following additional information regarding the violation of the border of the USSR by an American aircraft on 2 Sep 58.

The violator was intercepted at 1510 hrs at an altitude of 10,000 meters in the area of MASTAR by two pair of MiG-15 aircraft.

Upon the fighters' approach, the violator began to head towards the USSR State border with a sharp

diving turn to the right. It did not respond to the fighters' warning shots. On command of the Zakavkazskij PVO Corps Command Post, the fighters opened fire.

The violating aircraft was shot down and crashed in the area

of YEREVAN. The aircraft exploded on impact with

At the aircraft crash site the following was established:

- The violator is an American C-130 "Hercules" military transport aircraft with four turboprop engines.

According to the gun-camera film, the aircraft had USAF markings and tail number 60528.

Factory No. 337824271 series 31[3?] was found on a data plate.

- The aircrew perished. So far, five bodies have been discovered at the aircraft crash site. Two identification cards, issued by the Department of the USAF to Captain RUDIJ DZHI SVIESTR [Rudy J. Swiestra] and Lieutenant VILLAND MANUEHL' RIKARDO [Ricardo Manuel Villareal], were found. A list of five people was found in the identification papers:

- Captain RUDIJ DZHI SVIESTRA;

- Captain EDVARD DZHON DZHEROS; [Edward John Jeruss];

- Lieutenant VILLAND MANUEHL' RIKARDO;

[TFR 40-101]

[handwritten "124"]

- Lieutenant DZHON SIMONS;

- Senior Sergeant LEROU BRAJS.

Based on observations from the ground and the air, the crew

did not parachute out of the aircraft.

According to radio-intercept data, the Americans are conducting a search for the downed C-130 aircraft, tail number 60528, which had taken off from ADANA airfield (Turkey), supposedly equipped with the latest reconnaissance equipment.

The remains of the destroyed and scorched aircraft are under guard.

The Zakavkazskij Military Okrug Command was given instructions concerning the corresponding internment of the remains of the aircrew.

The investigation of the aircraft wreckage continues.

Original signed I. KONEV

" " Sep 58

Original signed S. BIRYUZOV

" " Sep 58

[handwritten "True Copy: LTC MUVETKOV

3 Sep 58 [illeg.]

[signature] "15 Sep"]

[TFR 40-102]

[handwritten "128"]

Copy No.

[stamp "Entry No. 3223" remainder illeg.]

CERTIFICATE

The forensic investigation on the crew's remains from the foreign aircraft that was shot down when it violated the USSR State border

on 2 Sep 58, south of the city of Leninakan.

At the request of the Acting Commander for 34th Air Army, Aviation Major General K. T. TSEDRIK, a forensic investigation on the remains of the foreign aircraft's crew was conducted at the crash site on 3 Sep 58. It occurred at 1700 hrs, on a clear,

sunny day, in an open field at a point 44 km south of the city of Leninakan.

The investigation was conducted by Lieutenant Colonel (Medical) B. V. KRUKOVSKIJ, the Head of PAL No. 2, ZakVO, in the presence of the Deputy Head of the Military-Medical Section ZakVO, Colonel (Medical) M.L. SKLARYARENKO, and physician-specialist, Lieutenant Colonel (Medical) I.L. VERNIK of the 35th PSEhO.

Preliminary Information.

The foreign aircraft, which was shot down over Soviet territory on 2 Sep 58 at 1506 hrs, caught fire and started to disintegrate while in the air, falling in flames to the earth 44 km south of the city of Leninakan. The aircraft continued to burn on the ground. Remains of the first four bodies were recovered from under the burned aircraft fragments on the evening of 2 Sep. The remains of two more bodies were recovered on the

morning of 3 Sep and the remains of one other body on 3 Sep at

1700 hrs.

[TFR 40-103]

[handwritten "129" "153"]

External examination of the remains

On the ground next to the smoldering aircraft remains lay the charred remains of human bodies that had the appearance of shapeless, black lumps. The following corpses were identified through analysis of the remains:

1. A charred section of a corpse with the intact bones of the shoulder girdle, a cervical portion of the spinal column and the bones of the base of the skull.

2. A charred, severely deformed, headless torso with charred upper and lower extremities; only a section of the right foot was not charred. The skin had the appearance of a smooth, shiny crust with red spots.

3. A severely deformed, charred torso with charred upper extremities and charred thighs; the lower legs and feet are missing.

4. A charred upper torso with remains of the head, right upper extremity and left shoulder; the left forearm and left hand are missing.

5. A severely deformed and crushed, charred torso with remains of the skull and upper extremities; lower extremities are missing.

6. A severely deformed, charred torso with charred upper extremities and charred thighs; lower legs are missing.

[TFR 40-104]

[handwritten "16"]

7. A severely deformed, charred upper torso with remains of the head (lower jaw with teeth completely intact) and right upper extremities.

In addition, the following separate charred remains of bodies were identified:

1. Charred muscle with a section of the right iliac bone and upper section of a right thigh bone.

2. Charred muscle with rib pieces from the upper thoracic cavity.

3. A charred left lower extremity with a section of the left iliac bone.

4. A severely deformed, crushed, and charred lower section of a torso with the lower extremities.

5. Charred section of a pelvis with the upper section of the right thigh.

6. Charred section of a pelvis with pieces of the iliac bone and the main thigh bone.

Conclusions

Based on the examination, the charred remains of a total of seven foreign aircrew members were found at the crash site of the aircraft.

[TFR 40-105]

[handwritten "16"]

An individual identification of the dead is not possible due to extensive damage to the corpses from charring and complete burning of body parts.

Forensic investigation conducted by:

for HEAD of PAL No. 2 ZakVO

Lieutenant Colonel (Medical)[signature]

(KRUKOVSKIJ)

Present at the investigation:

DEPUTY HEAD OF THE MILITARY-MEDICAL SECTION ZakVO

Colonel (Medical)[signature]

(SKLYARENKO)

DOCTOR-SPECIALIST 35TH PSEhO

Lieutenant Colonel (Medical)[signature]

(VERNIK)

[TFR 40-106]

[handwritten "12"]

[stamp "Entry No. 2081

7 Jul 58

Operations Directorate

HQ PVO Forces"]

The USSR State border was violated by an American military aircraft in the region south of YEREVAN, which was flying from the direction of Turkey, on 27 Jun 58 at 1830 hrs.

The violator, at an altitude of 5,500 meters and a speed of 500 km/hour, penetrated 170 km into USSR air space.

Alerted duty fighters of the 976th IAP, 259th IAD of the Bakinskij Okrug PVO (pilots were Captain SVETLISHNIKOV and Senior Lieutenant ZAKHAROV) intercepted the violating aircraft at 1844 hrs, 20 km east of SEZAN lake, and signaled it to land. The aircrew of the violating aircraft did not obey the demands of the fighters to "Follow [me] for landing" and continued to fly on a course toward BAKU. The Central Command Post, PVO ordered the forced landing of the aircraft. The fighters tried to fulfill the order at 1848 by firing a barrage near the violator in an attempt to force it to land. The violator changed course and attempted to head towards Iran. Seeing that the violator was not obeying their demands and based upon the orders of the CP, they finally opened fire on the aircraft and set it on fire.

Five personnel parachuted from the aircraft and four landed in the burning aircraft at the GINDARKH forward airfield (105 km SW of KYURDAMIR).

The remaining surface and the tail unit sections are those of a four-engine C-118 military transport aircraft and have USAF identification markings and the No. 13822. Remains of the burned aircraft are being investigated.

Of the nine American servicemen, two received minor burns.

On board the violating aircraft were: Colonel BRENNER. Majors LAJLS, ALLAN, and KRANS, Captain KEJM, Lieutenant LYUTER, a Sergeant and two soldiers of the American Army.

[TFR 40-107]

[handwritten "12"]

According to information from preliminary questioning and signals intelligence, it is established that: The aircraft is a four-engine USAF Douglas C-118A from the 7405th Squadron, 710th Group, Military Airlift Command (Wiesbaden AFB, West Germany), under command of Major LAJLS. It took off at 1545 hrs from NICOSIA (Cyprus) flying non-stop through ADANA, DIARBEKIR, Lake VAN and Lake REZAJE, with a final destination of Tehran.

The aircraft, passing SIIRD (80 km south of Lake VAN) at 1857 hrs, took a course toward YEREVAN-BAKU instead of to Tehran. At this time, the weather in the region south of Lake VAN was 60-9O% cloud cover at 600-1000 meters with visibility of 10 km.

The detained American servicemen were sent to the city of KIROVABAD where they are being questioned.

SOKOLOVSKIJ

YAKOVLEV

" " Jun 58

[TFR 40-108]

[handwritten "98"]

TsK KPSS

On 27 Jun 58 at 1830 hrs, an American C-118A military transport aircraft violated the USSR State border in the region 30 kilometers south of YEREVAN, penetrating up to 170 km into USSR air space.

Alerted fighters of the Bakinskij Okrug PVO intercepted the violating aircraft and with signals suggested that it "follow for landing" at the nearest airfield.

After refusing to carry out this demand, the violating aircraft was crippled by the fighter's fire and landed in flames at an airfield in the area of GINDARKH.

On 7 Jul 58 representatives of the USSR Border Troops transferred the crew of the violating aircraft, consisting of 9 people, to a representative of the American Military Mission in Iran.

Troops detached from the PVO forces of the Bakinskij Okrug are currently guarding the aircraft's wreckage.

Considering that the American side still has not inquired about the return of the downed aircraft and that it is also impractical to guard it further, the Ministry of Defense, USSR considers it expedient to:

1. Destroy the downed aircraft's wreckage and draw up a destruction certificate. The aircraft's wreckage is to be transferred for industrial processing.

2. Should the Americans inquire about the aircraft, give them the document regarding the destruction of the aircraft's wreckage.

A draft of the TsK KPSS decision is attached.

Please review.

I. KONEV

" " Aug 58

Issue No.

[TFR 40-109]

7. AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD (1961-1973)

There were no documents found in the OVS Achives, CIS, that pertain to combat operations in Vietnam or the fate of captured American servicemen during this period.

Based on the results of the search in the Central Naval Archives, no information was discovered concerning the fate of US servicemen and civilians.

At the present time, the search for documents continues.

[TFR 40-110]

[handwritten "53"]

[handwritten "7"] [stamp clipped "11" Feb 1945

[illeg.] MVS"]

LIST:
INTERNED AMERICAN AIRMEN LOCATED ON USSR TERRITORY

Interned March-April 1942.

1. B-25 Aircraft

1.Aircraft Commander Captain Ehduard Dzhozef IORK

2.Copilot Lieutenant Robert G. EMMENS

[handwritten "no"]

3.Navigator Sr. Lieutenant GARDON

4.Radio operator/ Corporal David PAULI Gunner

5.Mechanic Sergeant Teodor Kh. LABAN

NOTE: Captain IORK was promoted to "Major" during his stay in the USSR.

Interned 12 Aug 1943.

2. B-24 "Consolidation Liberator" Aircraft No. 240309

1. Pilot Lieutenant Dzhem R. PATENZHER

2. Copilot Lieutenant Richard I. FILEKH

3. Navigator Lieutenant Charl'z K. KHENNER

4. Bombardier Lieutenant Robert U. VANLES

5. Motor Mechanic Sergeant Antoni S. KHOMITS

[handwritten "no"]

6. Gunner Sergeant Peter G. BERNOTOVICH

7. Radio Operator Sergeant Dzhems P. DIKSON

8. Gunner Sergeant Charl'Z R. DEI

9. Gunner Sergeant Donald L. DIMELI

10. Photographer Corporal Robert BARNEI

NOTE: The eleventh crew member, Gunner Sergeant Tomas I.

REING, did not spend time in the internment camp.

Interned 12 September 1943.

3. B-24D "Consolidation Liberator" Aircraft No. 02355, formation No. 21

1. Pilot Major Karl G. VAGNER

2. Copilot Lieutenant Vinfred Kh. VENDVER

3. Navigator Lieutenant Vinson Kh. BLEK

4. Mechanic Corporal Robert L. DANELS

5. Mechanic Sr. Sergeant Dourens I. MORKS

6. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Dzhozel I. KERNS

[handwritten "no"]

7. Bombardier Sr. Sergeant Tomas A. KORBET

8. Gunner Sr. Sergeant David L. KARTER

9. Gunner Sergeant Margo VOSKVES

10. Gunner Sergeant Arnold M. SOGRISTED

11. Radio Operator Corporal Khabred K. FULLE

12. Radio Operator Sergeant Khenri K. EHVRIT

13. Radio Operator Sergeant Charl's L. VEJD

[TFR 40-111]

4. B-24 "Consolidation Liberator" Aircraft No. 123891,

formation No. 43

1. Pilot Lieutenant Radzhem K. PATNEM

2. Copilot Lieutenant Ajlehn T. MILLET

3. Bombardier Lieutenant Robert V. DAEKSIN

4. Navigator Lieutenant Flojd A. EHMMENSEN

5. Mechanic Tech.Sergeant Molfu A. MORZH

6. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant Majron M. ALBERT

7. Radio Operator Sergeant Netten S. GUDDE

[handwritten "no"]

8. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant Ehrnest A. BRAISON

9. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Ehduard D. DOIEL

10. Mechanic Sr. Sergeant Khatchin M. KHEMAND

11. Photographer Airman Charl'z K. GROUZ

5. B-25 "Mitchell" Aircraft No. 130502, formation No. 02

1. Pilot Major Richard D. SOLTER

2. Copilot Lieutenant Ehduard Kh. TEPLER

3. Navigator Lieutenant Kheri G. KOUP

[handwritten "no"]

4. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Kener A. VAKHER

5. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Pajel Kh. GREZI

6. Radio Operator Sergeant Evin L. LENK

6. "Mitchell" Aircraft No. 130171, formation No. 71

1. Pilot Lieutenant Vejn A. MORRIER

2. Copilot Lieutenant Vladimir P. SEVICH

3. Bombardier Lieutenant Albert V. KHANI

[handwritten "no"]

4. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant Dzhen A. VELINGLI

5. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Dzhozef A. DANVUDI

7. "Mitchell" Aircraft No. 113260, formation No. 60

1. Pilot Lieutenant Rassel V. KHERST

2. Copilot Lieutenant Dzhen Medisen TEJDER

3. Bombardier Lieutenant Dzhems Robert ODEIER

4. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant Robert VILKEKS

5. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Kheri Bae KHIBE

6. Gunner Sergeant Charl'z Khenri KHIL'D

8. "Mitchell" Aircraft No. 130473, formation No. 73

1. Pilot Norman R. SEVIGNAK

2. Copilot Lieutenant Dzhon D. KITLEI

3. Bombardier Lieutenant Kheral'd R. KHADZHES

[handwritten "no"]

4. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant Dzhems A. FASED

5. Gunner Sergeant Krejdi VINKERS

9. "Mitchell" Aircraft No. 253352, formation No. 52

1. Pilot Lieutenant Dzhon T. RODZHER

2. Copilot Flight Officer Loyal V. FRAI

3. Bombardier Norman I. ISTMOR

(handwritten "no"]

4. Radio Operator Tech. Sergeant Klarents KH. OVERBOJ

5. Gunner Sr. Sergeant Dzheral'd G. GRIN

[TFR 40-112]

Interned July-August 1944.

10. B-34 Aircraft no. 48909 formation No. 2. landed 24 Jul 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant Dzhon P. VIVIAN

2. Copilot Lieutenant David Ross VIL'SON

3. Navigator Lieutenant Tomas Genri EHDVARD

4. Assist. Navigator Sergeant Pavel Dzhon SHASNEJ

[handwritten "no"]

5. Radio Operator Sergeant Frank Andrej VIRAND

6. Gunner Sergeant Ehmil' Arnold NOMMENSEN

11. B-34 Aircraft No. 48910 formation No. 9

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant Rassel' Prans BOUN

2. Pilot Lieutenant Glen Vallas MANTLE

3. Copilot Lieutenant Ral'f Vejn STIVENS

4. Navigator Sergeant Laurens Ehdvard SOMMERS

[handwritten "no"]

5. Flight Engineer Sergeant Frank Leo KROU

6. Gunner Bombardier Sergeant Dzhozef Patrik KHORVAT

7. Radio Operator Sergeant Samuehl GEL'BER

12. B-34 Aircraft No. 48930 formation No. 11

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant Govard Pavel SHUTTE

2. Pilot Lieutenant Dzhon Ehdvard BRASSIL'

3. Copilot Lieutenant Biron Al'bert MORGAN

4. Navigator Sergeant Villi Avrbi DZHOVEL

[handwritten "no']

5. Flight Engineer Sergeant Dzhon Fernsis BEGGIN

6. Gunner Bombardier Sergeant Val'ter Gerbert MORRIS

7. Radio Operator Sergeant Ehdvard Dzhon DZHEJDZH

13. B-34 Aircraft No. 48938 formation No. 12

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant Georg Avgust MART

2. Pilot Lieutenant Richard Genri DZHONSON

3. Copilot Lieutenant Vil'yam Abbat KING

4. Flight Engineer Sergeant Vil'yam Ehdvard DIKSON

[handwritten "no"]

5. Gunner Sergeant Richard Tomas EHVERARD

6. Navigator Sergeant Vil'yam Devi STROM

7. Radio Operator Sergeant Klifford Klarens PATKZE

14. B-34 Aircraft No. 48496 formation No.7

1. Aircraft Commander Sr. Lieutenant Dzhekson Vil'yam KLARK

2. Copilot Lieutenant Bervin Dzhunio MILLER

3. Navigator Lieutenant Dzhon Franklin MATERS

4. Mechanic Sergeant Khojl Atma SIMES

[handwritten "no"]

5. Radio Operator Sergeant Dzhon [illeg.]BRENNEN

6. Bombardier Sergeant Gerbert Charl'z ROU

15. B-34 Aircraft No. 49525 formation No. 81, landed 13 Aug 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant Karl Vil'yam LINDEL'

2. Copilot Lieutenant Dzhejms Stenli KHED

3. Navigator Lieutenant Murlin Kif RICHARDSON

4. Mechanic Sergeant Irri Khenton VIL'YAMSON

[handwritten "no"]

5. Gunner Sergeant Rassel' Lile MANTI

6. Radio Operator Sergeant Kirill Dzhejms BRAUN

[TFR 40-113]

[handwritten "56"]

4

16. B-34 Aircraft No. 45509 formation 75, landed 21 Aug

1. Aircraft Commander Sr. Lieutenant Dzhek Ralstin KAULES

2. Copilot Lieutenant Leonardo PANELLA

(handwritten"no'] 3. Navigator Lieutenant Milard Ben'yamin PARKER

4. Radio Operator Sergeant Garol'd Rudol'f TONI

5. Gunner Sergeant Dzhon Robert MAKDONAL'D

17. B-34 Aircraft No. 49508 formation No. 82, landed 28 Aug

1. Aircraft Commander Sr. Lieutenant Dzhon Artur DINGL

2. Copilot Lieutenant Ehmil' Morris PETTERBORN

3. Navigator Lieutenant Evgenij Frenk DULAN

[handwritten "no"]

4. Flight Engineer Charl'z Denver GENRI

5. Radio Operator Sergeant Daniehl' LEINTS

6. Gunner Sergeant Kharvi Goffman POLLARD

18. B-29 "Flying Fortress" Aircraft formation No. 32, landed 29

Jul 44

1. Aircraft Commander Captain Govard R. TARREL'

2. Copilot Lieutenant Dzhon R. KIRKLEND

3. Navigator Lieutenant Frenk S. OGDEN

4. Bombardier Lieutenant Ehdvard T. GOLDEN

5. Mechanic Sergeant Majk LOSIK

6. Radio Operator Sergeant Dzherom S. ZVERCHER

7. Gunner Sergeant Merl Aulfred BAILI

8. Gunner Sergeant Georg KHUMMEL'

9. Gunner Tech. Sergeant L'yus Allan IRLI

10. Gunner Staff Sergeant Roj PRAIS

11. Gunner Airman Gerbert A. VOST

[TFR 40-114]

[handwritten, [1 illeg.] of the 1st and 8th Departments of the Chief of Staff [3-4 cut-off] prisoners interned and repatriated.] Thus, there were a total of 3,706,182 Soviets repatriated either liberated by the Red Army or accepted from the Allied Command. Of these 3,609,414 were evacuated to the rear of the country on 1 March. As of that date, 96,768 personnel still remained in the Groups of Forces, of which [continuation of sentence] approximately 60 thousand remained to work with the troops. The insignificant remainder of Soviet repatriates on 1 Mar 46, in both the Groups of Forces and in border camps, testifies to the completion of the mass evacuation of Soviets.

The following table represents allied and foreign repatriates evacuated to their homeland, and the presence of allied and foreign repatriates in Groups of Forces and on USSR territory:

THE NUMBER OF ALLIED AND FOREIGN PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS LIBERATED, ACCOUNTED FOR, AND SENT TO THEIR HOMELAND - as of 1 Mar 46.

No. Nationality Those Of Those:

Liberated Sent/ Including In USSR

transferred on the territory

to homeland front line and Groups

of Forces

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 Americans 22,487 22,479 19,013 8

2 British 22,468 22,465 20,006 3

3 French 311,254 310,030 277,062 1,244

4. Italians 166,531 166,263 l58,869 268

5. Polish 173,826 173,749 - 77

6. Yugoslavians 127,646 127,182 71 464

7. Belgians 35,043 34,846 30,457 197

8. Czechoslo-

vakia 44,573 43,312 - 1,261

9. Dutch 35,668 35,032 33,773 636

10. Norwegians 1,156 1,151 1,062 5

11. Luxembourgers 2,373 2,295 2,164 78

12. Danish 1,017 968 963 49

$$$$$

[TFR 40-115]

19. B-24 Aircraft No. 240977 formation No. 77, interned 25 Sep 44.

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant DZHON OPIP Dzhon E. OTT

2. Copilot Lieutenant FRANK PERI Frank Dzh. PEOLICH

3. Navigator Lieutenant DZHUL'BERT ARNOL'D Dzhil'bert S. ARNOL'D

4. Bombardier Lieutenant REJMAND SHAILOR Rajmond U. SHIMER

5. Flight Engineer Sergeant CHARLI KLORK Charli Kh. KLARK

6. Radio Operator Jr. Sergeant ROBERT PETERSON Robert Kh. PETERSON

(handwritten "no"]

7. 2nd Radio Operator Jr. Sergeant DIN SOIKH Din P. SEID

8. Mechanic's Assistant Jr. Sergeant KARL AUSTIN Karl U. OSTIN

9. Technical Photographer Sergeant ARTUR MARTEL Artur G. MARTEL

10. Gunner Jr. Sergeant LEONARD KARZHINSKIJ Leonard R. KARKOZHINSKIJ

11. Gunner Jr. Sergeant TOMA BSHEL'TY Tomas B. SHEL'TON

The crew of a B-29 parachuted from the aircraft on 21 Aug 44, and were found on 10 Sep. (see page 10).

20. B-34 Aircraft No. 49472 formation 73, interned on 18 Sep 44

1. Aircraft Commander Major CHARL'Z VEJNI Charl'z UEJN

2. Copilot Lieutenant DZHON MEF Dzhon U. MECHF

[handwritten "no"]

3. Navigator Lieutenant EHRST DZHON Dzhon E. EHRET

4. Radio Operator Jr. Sergeant BEKSTER ROBERT Robert P. BAKSTER

5. Gunner Sergeant EHRL MIL'FORD Ehrl A. MUL'FORD

21. B-34 Aircraft No.33278 formation No. 11, interned on 12 Sep 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant DARAL FAJZE MAGDONAL'D Dehrril F. MAK-DONAL'D

2. Copilot Jr. Lieutenant KENETS GOL'BERT MAJLAS Kennet G. MAJLZ

3. Navigator Jr. Lieutenant DANNI LIJ BRODVEL Donni L. BRODUEL

[handwritten "no"]

4. Flight Engineer Sergeant DZHON VIL'YAM ROZO Dzhon U. ROUZ

5. Radio Operator Sergeant VIL'YAM FRANTSIS NIKODIMAS Vil'yam E. NIKODEMUS

6. Gunner Sergeant DZHAK KLENTIN ROSS Dzhek K. ROSS

22. B-25 Aircraft No. 253351 formation No. 77, interned 10 Sep 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant VIL'YAM VUDSMAN KHED Vil'yam U. KHEHD

2. Copilot Lieutenant RAL'F VIL'YAM KHAMM Ral'f U. KHEMMOND

3. Navigator Lieutenant DZHON BREUS MAKAMTON Dzhon B. MAK-INTOSH

4. Radio Operator Sergeant VORREN GIORG LAFTEN Uoren G. LOTEN

[handwritten "no"]

5. Gunner Sergeant VIL'YAM KLIMENS KROVLL Vil'yam K. KROUEHLL

6. Mechanic Sergeant DZHON FRANSIS KERR Dzhon F. KARR

[TFR 40-116]

[handwritten "26"]

23. B-25 Aircraft, interned on 1 Nov 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant VIL'YAM MAKVOLAN Vil'yam MAK-KVILLIN

2. Copilot Jr. Lieutenant DONAL'D VORD Donal'd UORD

3. Navigator Jr. Lieutenant CHARL'Z VALAND Charl'z VOLAND

4. Mechanic Corporal ROBERT SAL'VESTBER Robert SIL'VESTER

[handwritten "no"]

5. Photographer Sergeant NORMAN KHERMANSAN Norman KHERMANSEN

6. Gunner NIKOLAS KHORIN Nikolas KHORIN

7. Radio Operator DOZOF BRISHEBER Dzhozef BRISHEJBER

24. B-29 Aircraft formation No. 365, interned on 11 Nov 44

1. Aircraft Commander Captain PRAJS VOSTEN Uehston Kh. PRAJS

2. Navigator Lieutenant SCHIVEN MEL'VIN Mel'vin E. SHERER

3. Copilot Lieutenant FLANAGEN DZHON Dzhon E. FLANAGAN

4. Bombardier Lieutenant MORRISON EHDUARD Ehdvin MORRISON

5. Engineer Lieutenant ROSSER FORD YUDOJON Evgenij P. RUTERFORD

6. Radio Operator Tech. Sergeant PLETER DAVID David PLETTER

[handwritten "no"]

7. 2nd Radio Operator Sergeant STAVINSKIJ GENRI Genri Dzh. STAVINSKIJ

8. Gunner Sr. Sergeant LARKIND DONAL'D Donal'd Dzh. LARRIN

9. Gunner Sergeant BRODENIAS DZHON Dzhon BARDANIAS

10. Gunner Sergeant VIID FRANK Frank A. UID

11. Gunner Sergeant KUK MILLARZH Millard S. KUK

25. B-24 Aircraft No. 240993 formation No. 93, interned on 25 Nov 44

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant DANIEHL KHOTEBED TEJLOR

2. Navigator Jr. Lieutenant YUDVARD KHATKIF VILER

3. Copilot Lieutenant LESTER RAJMOND ELOND

4. Bombardier Jr. Lieutenant LIO KARL LADON

5. Gunner Corporal CHARL'Z EHVONS DIVOKI

6. Gunner Corporal KVATMAN ANDEROVOD NUVEL

[handwritten "no"]

7. Radio Operator Corporal BERNARD PITER BENDOROVICH

8. Operator Sergeant DZHEN RUDOL'F SMIT

9. Gunner Corporal BILL DZHOE BORNET

10. Photographer Corporal BORT LOTEN

11. Flight Engineer Corporal LUIS GENRI RUMEN

12. Gunner Corporal MARTIN LEKKIN

[TFR 40-117]

[handwritten "27"]

26. B-29 Aircraft interned on 21 Nov 44

1. Aircraft Commander Sr. Lieutenant MEHKIM VIL'YAM Vil'yam Dzh. MIKKISH

2. Copilot Sr. Lieutenant SHEFER DZHON Dzhon K. SHEJFER

3. Navigator Sr. Lieutenant DAYAMAND DZHEK Dzhek A. DAJMOND

4. Bombardier Sr. Lieutenant RATLEDZH DZHEMS Dzhems R. RATLDZH

5. Engineer Sr. Lieutenant UORD DZHEMS Dzhems U. UORD

6. Radio Operator Lieutenant EHJRENSEN VIL'YAM Vil'yam R. LIRENTSEN

7. 2nd Radio Operator Sergeant MEHN UT'YAM Vil'yam P. MEHNN

[handwritten "no"]

8. Gunner Staff Sergeant BRAUNVID FLOJD Frederik D. BRAUNUEHL

9. Gunner Staff Sergeant MORTS EHDUARD Ehvard Dzh. MERTTS

10. Gunner Staff Sergeant SIGRIST GERMAN German K. ZIDRIST

11. Gunner Staff KHEHSINGER GERMAN Terman KHASSINGER

27. B-24 Aircraft formation No. 82, interned on 7 Dec 44

1. Aircraft Commander Sr. Lieutenant ROBERT VEJS

2. Pilot RICHARD MERF

3. Navigator Lieutenant DZHON BEK

4. Bombardier Sr. Lieutenant EHDUARD MAJKOP

5. Weather Observer Sr. Lieutenant EHDUARD MILLER

6. Flight Engineer Sr. Lieutenant DEJM VIL'YAMSEN

7. Radio Operator Sr. Lieutenant LEONID LENGOL'D [handwritten "no"]

8. Radio Operator/Gunner EHDICHD KHEREN

9. Mechanic's Assistant Sergeant VOL'TER LEJTON

10. Gunner Sergeant D. V. SHUPLIN

11. Observer VIRNER KOMZK

12. Photographer Sr. Sergeant ROBERT RID

13. Weapons Mechanic Sergeant YANTON SINTOR

28. B-24 Aircraft No. 4240996 formation No. 96, interned in 19 Jan 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant KEPIST Evgenij Ehlliot

2. Pilot Lieutenant EHDESHD BEKEN

3. Bombardier Lieutenant PERRI GOEGODZAM

4. Navigator Lieutenant UT'YAM LKOZAN

S. Flight Engineer Sergeant MERLI KHASIMI

6. Radio Operator Sergeant ZEP YU LIRZHON

7. Gunner Sergeant YAUGIT SVAIBERG

8. Gunner Sergeant DUSAN AFALOVS

9. Gunner Sergeant GLEN TKOLLER

10. Gunner Sergeant STERLING SMORGUT

[handwritten "60"]

11. Observer Sr. Sergeant TILRIER EHSVIERZHON

12. Jr. Observer Sergeant MARTON KHPOCH

29. B-34 Aircraft No. 49654 formation No. 96,interned on 21 Feb 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant DZHON RAJT PAUERS

2. Copilot Lieutenant LENIRL'Z SHEJD TOMAS

3. Navigator Jr. Lieutenant VALI CH'IDZHIMA PIEZOJT

4. Gunner Sergeant FREZHIS PATRIK KHASIV [handwritten "no"]

5. Radio Operator Sergeant RAL'F BIESON MLEN

6. Flight Engineer Sergeant ROBERT DZHORDZH TEMAFNEK

30. B-25 Aircraft No. 4336134, interned on 20 May 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant KHERED VEHRN BIVER

2. Copilot Lieutenant SISO MORVIN AZBERN

3. Navigator Lieutenant DZHORZH VIL'YAM OLLA

4. Bombardier Sergeant CHARL'Z NIKOL'S

5. Radio Operator Corporal AL'BERT STENLI PEHRISHT [handwritten "no"]

6. Gunner Sergeant LIF OMAR DZHANESEN

31. B-24 Aircraft No. 42-40998 formation No. 98, INTERNED ON 16 May 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant VILLIAM DOLTON YUDZHIN

2. Copilot Lieutenant KINER VSEDEN VOKER

3. Navigator Lieutenant KHEHND DZHORZH SENDERSEN

4. Bombardier Lieutenant PATTER RIKARD TOMAS

5. Radar Operator Jr. Lieutenant KEJON EHDUARD STIVEN

6. Gunner Corporal FOLKMEN VEHNE LYUNE

7. Mechanic Sergeant GLISEN DZHORZH PETTER

8. Gunner Corporal LOKI DZHORZH TOMAS

9. Radio Operator Sergeant BORDZHIS KOLTEN

10. Gunner Sergeant SHVIRTMAN VIL'YAM EHDKARD

[handwritten "no"]

11. Photographer Sergeant STIVENSON PARMER VIL'YAM

12. Gunner Corporal LEDERVUND RON TOMAS

32. B-24 Aircraft No. 111924 formation No. 34, interned 11 May 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant RICHARD B. KLINKI

2. Copilot Lieutenant TALLEROK PLOUIS

3. Navigator Jr. Lieutenant SMIT STANLEU [handwritten "no"]

4. Bombardier Lieutenant STELLA K. FRANTSIS

5. Mechanic Corporal SMIT KHOLIDEJ

[TFR 40-119]

[handwritten "29"]

6. Radio Operator Corporal PUTLEN VILLIAM

7. Weapons specialist Corporal RAJMOND

8. Photographer Sergeant NITKENNET

9. Observer LOROIAN [handwritten "no"]

10. Mechanic's Assistant Corporal KATLER RAJMOND

11. Gunner Corporal DZHOLLI ROBERT

12. Radio Operator/Gunner Corporal STREKNIUS AL'FRED

33. B-25 Aircraft No. 5336158 interned 11 May 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant KHABER MARTER FLANGER

2. Copilot IVAN TEJLOR

3. Navigator Lieutenant ROBERT DAVNE

4. Mechanic Sergeant TAKSON BAER

5. Gunner Sergeant FLOND SARUSEN

6. Bombardier Sr. Lieutenant EHRKIT STISEL

7. Radio Operator Sergeant PAVEL UTCHEK (killed)

34. B-25 Aircraft No. 43-36160 interned on 10 Jun 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant ROBERT VASILIN VABRING

2. Copilot Lieutenant ZHERRI KRUT

3. Navigator Lieutenant BAJRON F. IL'T

4. Radio Operator Corporal ROJ A. DIVEIN

5. Gunner Corporal ROJ F. KERIS

6. Flight Engineer Corporal METIYU M. GLADEK (killed)

[handwritten "Ret'yu M. Gladek"]

35. Aircraft whose crew perished on 10 Jun 45

1. Squadron Commander Captain EDUARD EHRVIN [handwritten "EHRVING"]

2. Copilot Lieutenant KHERRI LORD (handwritten "NERD"']

3. Navigator ZHENEJTEN AJZER [handwritten "NEJTEN ANZER"]

4. Mechanic AL'FRED ILENS [handwritten "FRED BENE"]

5. Radio Operator [female] PRAD LESLI DEJTON [handwritten "Corporal

LES NAKE DENTON"]

6. Gunner ROLLAND EHRNEER [handwritten "ROLLAND"]

[TFR 40-120]

36. B-25 Aircraft interned 17 Jul 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant ROBERT TORSS

2. Copilot Lieutenant EHMRE EHRNKHORT

3. Navigator Lieutenant ARTUR V. DRAJNEN

4. Mechanic Corporal EHDVARD SORNEN

5. Radio operator Sergeant EHDVARD KURZHOK

6. Gunner Corporal DNE VOUN

37. B-25 Aircraft interned 17 Jul 45

1. Aircraft Commander Lieutenant DZHORZH L. VONILER

2. Copilot Lieutenant RICHARD EH. MILLOR

3. Navigator Lieutenant DZHORZH D. CHERLT

4. Radio Operator Sergeant AL'BERT PROSYUK

5. Gunner Sergeant BERNARD T. KEHRLEHJ

6. Mechanic Sergeant ORVILLI K. DZHADD (drowned)

38. B-29 Aircraft crew who parachuted on 21 Aug 44, found 10 Sep

1. Aircraft Commander Major RICHARD MAKLING

2. Sr. Pilot Lieutenant EHRIS KODL

3. Navigator Lieutenant LILL' TARNER

4. Gunner Sr. Sergeant CHARL'Z ROBEAN

5. Bombardier Lieutenant MORFEN GEUDZHEN

6. Radio Operator Sr. Sergeant DEL'VID UEHB'

7. Right Gunner Sergeant DZHON BAKLEJ

8. Engineer Sr. Lieutenant ILIN KONRAD

9. Sr. Gunner Sr. Sergeant UEHM STOKS

10. Radio Specialist Sergeant OTTIS CHARL'Z

11. Gunner Sergeant LUIS MONEP

[TFR 40-121]

[portion of stamp

"Military Council for Northern Group of forces"]

STATEMENT

On 14 May 1945, we, the undersigned, representatives of the Anglo-American Command, Brigadier General GROSS the 8th Air Army [USAAF], Acting Commandant of British and American POW Camp No. 164 in the city of BARTH - American Army Colonel ZEMKE, the Deputy Commander Colonel WIER of the British Army, and on the other side, the representatives for the Red Army are Major General BORISOV, the representative for the 2nd Belarusian Front Repatriation Department, - Lt. Colonel TSIMBAL, garrison chief - Colonel ZHOVANIK, and Red Army representative - Major OSIPOV, have set forth this document, in which the first party accepted, and the second handed over the British and American fliers, who are military prisoners in Camp No. 164 in the city of BARTH. This was accomplished per information cards in Russian and English (the English copies were typewritten, the Russian copies were handwritten). The total number of persons is 8,498:

AMERICANS:

Colonel 4

Lt. Colonel 16

Major 33

Captain 160

Sr. Lieutenant 1166

Lieutenant 3041

Jr. Lieutenant 256

Sergeant 2457

Private -

TOTAL 7038

BRITISH:

Colonel 3

Lt. Colonel 11

major 34

Captain 178

Sr. Lieutenant 663

Jr. Lieutenant

Lieutenant

Sergeant 526

Private

TOTAL 1415

The evacuation began at 1400 hours Moscow time on 12 May 1945 by American air transport.

The evacuation was executed as follows: on 12 May, 889 persons were evacuated, on 13 May - 6,230 persons, and on 14 May 1379 persons.

The evacuation ended at 1400 hours Moscow time on 14

May 1945.

This document consists of four signed copies in Russian and in English.

[signature]

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGLO- REPRESENTATIVE OF

AMERICAN COMMAND THE RED ARMY COMMAND

BRIGADIER GENERAL MAJOR GENERAL

(GROSS) (BORISOV)[signature]

(signature] COLONEL

COLONEL AMERICAN ARMY (ZHOVANIK) [signature]

(ZEMKE)

[signature] LT. COLONEL

COLONEL BRITISH ARMY (TSIMBAL) [signature]

(WIER)

MAJOR

(OSIPOV) (signature]

[TFR 40-122]

[This page originally written in English]

[handwritten "170"]

Headquarters
WING X, USA A. F.
Barth, Germany
14 May 1945

SUBJECT: Release of Stalag Luft I (Camp No. 164)

TO The Russian Authorities

On May 14, 1945, WE, the undersigned - the representatives of the Anglo-American forces - Brigadier General Cross of the Eighth USAAF, acting commander in chief of the Camp of POW No. 164 in Barth, Colonel Zemke and his second in command, Group Captain Wier, on one side.

On the other side the representatives of the Red Army General Major Borisoff, the representative of the Department of Repatriation of the 2nd White Russian Front, Lt. Colonel Simbel, the commander of the Barth Region, Colonel Zhovanick and the representative of the Red Army Major Osipoff.

Have set forth the following document in which is said the above first mentioned took over the British and American POW Camp No. 164 in Barth from the representative of the Red Army mentioned in the second paragraph.

The transfer and acceptance was accomplished according to the information cards written in English and Russian (English copies typewritten, Russian copies handwritten).

The total number of 8,498 persons:

AMERICAN: Officers

Colonels..... 4

Lt. Colonels..... 16

Majors..... 33

Captains..... 160

First Lieutenants..... 1166

Second Lieutenants..... 3041

Flight Officers..... 256 4,676

Enlisted Men

Sergeants.....2,457

American Total 7,083

BRITISH: Officers

Group Captains..... 3

Wing Commanders..... 11

Squadron Leaders..... 34

Flight Lieutenants..... 178

P/0 and F/0..... 663 889

Enlisted Men

Sergeants..... 526

British Total 1,415

GRAND TOTAL 8,498

[TFR 40-123]

[This page originally written in English]

[handwritten "179"] [handwritten "66"]

The evacuation was started on May 12 at 1400 hours by

American Air transport.

The evacuation went on as follows:

On May 12, departed 889 persons

On May 13, departed 6,230 persons

On May 14, departed 1,379 persons

TOTAL 8,495 persons

The evacuation was finished on May 14, 1945 at 1400 hours Moscow time.

This document was made in four copies in Russian and English. All copies are signed.

Representatives of the Representatives of the Anglo-Americans Red Army

[signature] [signature]

W. GROSS General Major Borisoff [signature]

Brig. Gen., A. C.

[signature]

HUBERT ZEMKE Colonel Zhovanick [signature]

Colonel, A. C.

[signature] Lt. Colonel Simbol [signature]

C. T. WIER

Group Captain, RAF

Major Osipoff [signature]

[TFR 40-124]

[handwritten "173"]

[handwritten "67"]

[stamp "Entry No. 11426

Feb 1947

Military Council of Northern Group of Forces"]

[Stamp] [illeg.] USSR

MILITARY COUNCIL

65TH ARMY [handwritten "s"]

18 MAY 1945

No. 252

Address

MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE 2ND BELARUSIAN FRONT

Reference your enciphered message No. 12051/III dated 16 May 45, I am reporting:

1. The German POW camp "Stalag Luft No. 1", located near the city of BARTH, containing American and British prisoners of war, was liberated by units of our army.

There were 8,498 American and British prisoners in the camp. The Americans and British were evacuated to their homelands on "Flying Fortress" and "Douglas" aircraft from 12-14 May 1945. Brigadier General GROSS of the 8th American Air Army and US Army Air Corps Colonel ZEMKE, Commandant of the Anglo-American prisoner of war camp, directed the evacuation.

(Evacuation report No. 1 is attached in English and Russian.) We provided the following requisite aid to assist in the evacuation of the Allied POW camp: From 12-14 May 1945, ten ZIS motor vehicles were detailed to transport the prisoners from the camp to the airfield. In addition, 1000 kg of motor fuel, 1000 kg of diesel fuel, and 160 kg of motor oil were issued.

According to Colonel ZEMKE, the Camp Commandant, this aid was sufficient to transport the prisoners from the camp to the airfield.

2. Immediately following the liberation of American and British military prisoners from the "Stalag Luft No. 1" camp on the 2 May 45, the army rendered the following aid:

a) The city of BARTH provided electrical power for lighting in the camp barracks.

[TFR 40-125]

[handwritten "68"]

- 2 -

[handwritten "174"]

b) The camp water main was put into operation.

c) The following provisions were issued to the

American and British prisoners: 2,503 kg of bread, 15,000 kg of white flour, 7,000 kg of rye flour, 7,000 kg of herring, 150 heads of cattle for meat, 76 pigs for meat, 20,000 kg of sugar and other provisions. (Documents, detailing the products issued, are attached. See Attachment No. 2.)

Furthermore, from the time of their liberation until 12 May 45, three films were shown at the camp for all camp personnel, a concert was performed by troops of the Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble, and camp personnel were given a brass band concert. Dances were also organized for the American and British prisoners.

All of the American and British Army officer and enlisted prisoners of war who were at "Stalag Luft No. 1" Camp thanked the Red Army Command for its care and assistance, in not only providing material necessities, but cultural activities as well. The American and British representatives registered no

grievances or dissatisfaction in this regard.

3. Regarding the 22,500 "Red Cross" packages that our units allegedly seized in the American and British camps, I am reporting that from the time of liberation of the American and British prisoners of war in the camps on 2 May 45 up to and including 14 May 45 (i.e. until the moment of their evacuation to their homelands), no Red Army officer or enlisted took any packages from the camp and no unauthorized personnel entered the camp's grounds. Neither Colonel ZEMKE, the Camp Commandant, nor his close aides brought forward any complaints to the army representative or the Barth Garrison Chief with regards to this matter. After the departure of the American and British prisoners, we appointed a commission to account for the provisions left behind. The inventory established that there were 4,200 packages in a fairly disordered state, as well as other products, remaining in the camp storage facilities. (The commission's report on this matter is attached. See Attachment No. 3).

[TFR 40-126]

[handwritten "175"]

According to a statement from Camp Commandant Colonel

ZEMKE of the American Army, and testimony from Garrison Chief

Colonel ZHOVANIK of the city of BARTH and the Commandant of BARTH Major NAZARENKO, Colonel ZEMKE gave a significant portion of the "Red Cross" packages at his disposal to French prisoners of war and his own friends. The amount of distributed packages cannot be determined.

4. Forces of American and British prisoners of war conducted their own camp security. The prisoners had weapons that they had obtained from the Germans prior to the time of their liberation.

In response to the repeated requests of Camp Commandant Colonel ZEMKE of the US Air Force, Garrison Chief Colonel ZHOVANIK of the city of BARTH detailed 18 Red Army soldiers to patrol the camp's gates and perimeter. Colonel ZEMKE's reasoning for his request was that Russian soldiers and officers pass through the camp area out of curiosity and disturb the camp administration's work. Taking into account the possibility of similar occurrences, BARTH Garrison Chief Colonel ZHOVANIK assigned the abovementioned number of patrol personnel to conduct security outside the camp. In addition, patrols were established by the camp administration at the request of Colonel ZEMKE. The American and British prisoners conducted internal patrols and security of the warehouses. The Red Army patrols were entrusted with the specific mission of not admitting any unauthorized soldiers from our army into the camp. Camp Commandant Colonel ZEMKE of the US Army and his assistant Colonel WEIR of the British Army regulated any exit from, or entrance into, the camp. They also issued passes for their vehicles, which were approved by the BARTH Garrison Chief, for trips to the city (see Attachment no. 4 - passport).

Judging from the enclosed documents that Colonel ZEMKE sent to BARTH Garrison Chief Colonel ZHOVANIK on 8 May 45 and to General BORISOV on 9 May 45

[TFR 40-127]

handwritten "69"]

handwritten "176"]

(see Attachment no. 5) - it is obvious that the Red Army Command did not establish any strict camp regime for the Americans and British. On the other hand, Camp Commandant Colonel ZEMKE of the US Army, in coordination with BARTH Garrison Chief Colonel ZHOVANIK, maintained discipline and order in the camps.

5. Before departing to his homeland, Colonel ZEMKE of the American Army left a "Description of the Russian-Anglo-American meeting,, for Comrade Colonel General BATOV (see Attachment no. 6 in Russian and English).

This document once again confirms that we did everything possible for a proper encounter with the Americans and British liberated from German captivity.

During his departure, Camp Commandant of "Stalag Luft No. 1", US Air Force Colonel ZEMKE, left behind the camp and all of its contents to Comrade Major-General BORISOV, as per his notification (see Attachment no. 7). There was no official transfer of Camp "Stalag Luft No. 1" from the Americans and British to the Garrison Chief of BARTH. On our part, no American-Anglo camp administration documents were issued on the receipt of the this camp.

[signature] COMMANDER OF THE 65TH ARMY

MEMBER OF THE ARMY MILITARY COUNCIL

COLONEL GENERAL MAJOR GENERAL

(BATOV)(signature] (NADYETSNIJ)

COLONEL

(GRISHKO) [signature]

Typed 2 copies

copy 1 to addressee

copy 2 in file

18 May 45 v.b.

No. 130

[TFR 40-128]

[handwritten "70"]

[stamp "Entry No. 0146

16 Jan 1945

Special Task Directorate of the General Staff"]

ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION

IN Romania

10 JAN 1945

No. 108

city of BUCHAREST

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting in the left margin]

I am presenting a list of 82 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 3rd Ukrainian Front. At the present time, the Soviet Command has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

[handwritten "14 Mar 45"

and initials]

CHIEF OF STAFF SKK IN Romania

GUARD MAJOR GENERAL

(VASIL'EV)

[TFR 40-129]

[handwritten "71"]

LIST
of American flight personnel who were flown by Russian aircraft to Bucharest:

1. 2nd Lieutenant ANTON D'AGOSTINO

2. Sergeant GENRI BEL'KER

3. Sergeant EVGENIJ SHERBO

4. Sergeant DANA KELEKHER

5. Sergeant ARTUR BUKHER

6. Sergeant PAUL' E. BRAUN

British airfield technical personnel

1. Head of airfield KUJNET Noel born 1913 Major

2. Airfield controller KRISTI Tomas Sergeant

3. Radio operator FERGUSON Alesto Corporal

4. " KIJ Len Corporal

5. Radio technician SHO Redzhinal'd Corporal

6. Medic LEZLI Dzhek Corporal

7. - STARI Robert Private

The crew of an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander BORGSTROM Tomas born 1913 Lieutenant

2. Copilot STAN Ivan born 1921 Lieutenant

3. Navigator KRAJZLO Dzhan born 1923 Lieutenant

4. Bombardier GOBSON Kristafer born 1922 Lieutenant

5. Engineer GONDEK Dzhon born 1924 Sr. Sergeant

6. Gunner DZHONS Aira born 1920 Sergeant

7. " FODERGIL' Gordon born 1924 Sr. Sergeant

B. " BLYANCHOL Pol' born 1912 Sr. Sergeant

9. " GRAJNER Lesto born 1925 Sr. Sergeant

10. " MAJVAGOL' Chernyj born 1925 Corporal

11. Photographer DOVENTOP Danil born 1925 Corporal

The second crew of an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander SKINSON Robert born 1921 Lieutenant

2. Copilot KHARIMAN Brus born 1922 Lieutenant

3. Navigator RANDEL Robert born 1923 Lieutenant

4. Bombardier SHUARTS Ehrgen born 1924 Jr. Lieutenant

[TFR 40-130]

5. Engineer KOVAR Chaus born 1923 Sergeant

6. Gunner KUBITS Karl born 1924 Sergeant

7. " KHAMAN Karl born 1916 Sergeant

8. " KHAN Dzhon born 1922 Sergeant

9. " FEREL Khaliy born 1918 Sergeant

10. Radio operator SVAN Raj born 1923 Sergeant

The third crew of an Amercian "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander BODAKOM Rassa born 1919 Lieutenant

2. Copilot KUPPA Al'ba born 1924 Lieutenant

3. Navigator KAUTS Dzh born 1921 Lieutenant

4. Bombardier UEHR Dzhalya born 1918 Captain

5. Engineer RIDZHADZON Del' born 1923 Sergeant

6. Radio operator LEU Sam born 1911 Sergeant

7. Gunner VAJNSTAN' Mel born 1920 Sr.Sergeant

8. " BIYUUFOD Charus born 1925 Sergeant

9. " KHOL' Kartis born 1925 Sergeant

10. " KOL'IER Kenat born 1925 Sergeant

11. Photographer LEVIN Dzhodzh born 1922 Sergeant

The fourth crew of an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander PARCHENSON Ehjdvun born 1918 Lieutenant 2. Copilot BRANCH Robert born 1921 Lieutenant

3. Navigator TAMET Dzhon born 1921 Lieutenant

4. Bombardier KONLI Dzhens born 1922 LIEUTENANT

5. Engineer TRUDO Donal'd born 1920 Sergeant

6. Radio operator PEDERSAN Rychad born 1924 Sergeant

7. Gunner PRESTON Duglas born 1922 Corporal

8. " BROILZA Siso born 1918 Tech. Sergeant

9. " BEL'SHO Robert born 1923 Sr. Sergeant

The fifth crew of an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Engineer GAMFRIJ Eh. born 1917 Sergeant

2. Radio operator PERANS A. born 1923 Sergeant

3. Gunner ADINTON Dzhim born 1918 Sr. Sergeant

4. MONN Me born 1924 Sergeant

5. MODIKA Majk born 1925 Sergeant

6. KOLOSANTE Dzheri born 1924 Sergeant

7. MARSANO F. born 1923 Sergeant'

from the aircraft "FORTHES."

[TFR 40-131]

handwritten "75"]

3.

8. Fighter pilot KHARISON Ehl'uin born 1922 Lieutenant from the fighter "Lyajtnin"

9. Fighter pilot VANDERMIRNE Lieutenant from the fighter "Maston"

The sixth crew from an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander LEJNO Chaus born 1922 Sr. Lieutenant

2. Copilot MEGAOD Aliver born 1922 Lieutenant

3. Engineer BASO Gaj born 1916 Corporal

4. Gunner RID Lon born 1920 Corporal

The seventh crew from an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Aircrew commander RIDCHAS Ulim born 1923 Sr. Lieutenant

2. Bombardier ZHUVET Liroj born 1922 Lieutenant

3. Engineer CHERVENKA Fred born 1916 Sr. Sergeant

4. Radio operator AMUNDZEN Elden born 1924 Sr. Sergeant

5. Gunner PAPIER Dzherol'd born 1922 Sr. Sergeant

6. " SVUNSKIJ Gendrik born 1922 Sergeant

7. Navigator ATKINS Terner born 1923 Lieutenant

The eighth crew of an American "LIBERATOR" aircraft

1. Copilot KAREL' Robert born 1925 Lieutenant

2. Navigator EJDELOT Roj born 1921 Jr. Lieutenant

3. Engineer-mechanic FID Ruvas born 1918 Corporal

4. Radio operator TAJSON Kenss born 1916 Corporal

5. Gunner STEJSIJ Vulim born 1925 Corporal

6. " KHAZMAN Narman born 1925 Corporal

7. " FRAJ Chejimd born 1925 Corporal

8. " LEVIN Melvin born 1925 Corporal

Original Signed SR. ASSISTANT TO THE HEAD OF

THE 1ST SECTION, RO UV NKVD PO, FROM THE 3RD UKRAINIAN

FRONT

MAJOR - (ROSTILOV)

" " Jan 1945

[handwritten "True Copy - Head of Aviation Department

SKK of Romania

Colonel [signature][name cut-off]"]

[TFR 40-132]

[handwritten "177"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

To Comrade SLAVIN

[stamp] "Entry No. 0258

26 Jan 1945

Special Task Directorate of the General Staff KA"]

[illeg. handwriting

"14 Mar 45"

initials]

I am presenting a list of 55 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 3rd Ukrainian Front. At the present time, they have been handed over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

The attached list is on two pages.

for: CHIEF OF STAFF SKK IN Romania [signature]

GUARD MAJOR GENERAL (VASIL'EV)

[handwritten "the 2nd copy was destroyed according to document

no. 746s"]

[TFR 40-133]

[handwritten "178"]

LIST

US Air Force flight personnel, whom the Soviet Command handed

over to the SKK American Section in Romania, Bucharest

8 Jan 1945 2nd Lieutenant D. ROZA

2nd Lieutenant V.T. VILLIAMSON

Sergeant Zh.G. KHALET

3 Jan 1945 2nd Lieutenant Kh. BARON

2nd Lieutenant A.T. NAJS

2nd Lieutenant Zh.L. VILSON

Flight Officer T.L. POG

Staff Officer F.Zh. ROLAND

" Zh.S. ZHUBLANK

" S.R. KHEMFML

" R.N. MUNSON

" R.A. VILSON

" V.V. LEJTGEB

Sergeant R.V. ELIOT

Corporal M.V. GAJDO

A. BRAUN

N.S. BELLIG

S.R. PLESHE

Original Signed

LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE

AMERICAN MISSION FIRST LIEUTENANT

V. ABAKUMOV

TRUE COPY:

Major [signature: Grachev]

[TFR 40-133a]

[This document has been typed in English and Russian and has no relationship to TFR 40-133. The following is the English text verbatim.]

SECRET

The following thirty seven (37) American fliers reported to Bucharest 11 January 1945, accompanied by STARSHINA KOCHERGIN upon orders from the Deputy Commander of the Military Detachment, Field Post Office No. 39955, Colonel SEMENENKO:

Capt. Henry C. Kelly

2nd Lt. D.K. Fotheringham

2nd Lt. A.L. Hughes

2nd Lt. L.W. Wager

2nd Lt. B. Boles

1st Lt. C.C. Conn

2nd Lt. R.J. Krueger

2nd Lt. L.E. Gibson

F/0 W.B. Price

F/O W.C. Hart

TSgt. E.E. Keller

TSgt. A.E. Biggs

SSgt. B.D. Cox

SSgt. D.A. Thomann

SSgt. G.W. Lamberti

SSgt. J.J. Dyer

SSgt. E.R. Mathis

SSgt. D.R. Shaffer

SSgt. W.A. Phelan

SSgt. H.R. Jablonaski

SSgt. R.G. Mason

SSgt. T.A. Sturniolo

SSgt. S. Por

Sgt. L.P Cox

Sgt. F.J. Hanus

Sgt. J.D. Vogel

Sgt. R.F. Ellwood

Sgt. D.E. Scott, Jr.

Sgt. G.D. Sprouse

Sgt. W.V. McDaniel

Sgt. G. Nardis

Cpl. A.W. Bettinger

Cpl. R.L. Scanlon

Cpl. D. Meifert

Cpl. W.W. Boyce

Cpl. D.E. Large

Cpl. J.R. Bryant

(handwritten "37"] [signature]

(handwritten "1st Lt. A.C. A.U.S."]

[TFR 40-134]

[handwritten "183"]

Stamp "Entry No. 03544 Feb 1945

Special Task Directorate of the General Staff KA"]

ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION

IN Romania

30 Jan 1945

No. 0199

city of Bucharest

[illeg. handwriting]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

I am presenting a list of 10 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land while conducting military operations and at the present time, the Soviet Conunand has turned them over to the American Section of the SKK in Romania.

The attachment consists of one page.

[handwritten "Deputy"] CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE

SKK IN Romania

Guard Major General [signature]

(VASIL'EV)

[TFR 40-135]

[handwritten "Entry No. 0354" and "184 24F"]

[This document has been typed in Russian and English. The

following is the English text verbatim.]

SECRET

The following American fliers reported to Bucharest on

23 January 1944 under orders issued by Russian Military

Detachment No. 53823:

1st Lt. K.J. Mask

1st Lt. R.G. Jones

1st Lt. M.Jaffin

1st Lt. E.A. Redler

TSgt. A.F. Dieterle

TSgt. R.G. Edwards

SSgt. C.E. Leinauer

SSgt. R.F. Lynch

SSgt. A.R. Kunko

SSgt. R.L. Hastings

[signature]

[handwritten "1st Lt. AC AUS"]

[TFR 40-136]

[handwritten "156"]

[stamp "ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION

IN Romania

15 Feb 1945 No. 0280"]

[stamp "Entry No. 0656 22 Feb 1945

Special Task Directorate of the General Staff KA"]

MOSCOW
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

to Comrade SLAVIN

[illeg. handwriting]

I am presenting a list of 29 US Air Force flight personnel who, while conducting combat missions, were forced to land in the area of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Front. At the present time, the Soviet Command has handed them over to the American Section of SKK in Romania.

Attachment: consists of one page.

Chief of Staff for the Allied Control Commission in Romania

[handwritten "Vr"] [signature]

Guard Major General [Vasil'ev]

[TFR 40-137]

[handwritten "107"]

and "80"]

LIST

of American flight personnel who arrived in Bucharest and were handed over to the American Mission SKK.

6 Jan 1945 Lieutenant G. E. Velsted

Staff Sergeant M. L. Roj

7 Feb 1945 Sr. Lieutenant V. Zh. Bartol

Lieutenant P. V. Rlajn

10 Feb 1945 Lieutenant Zh. Dazhkovski

Lieutenant M. T. Arligton

Sr. Lieutenant A. S. Shnajder

Corporal M. S. Peterson

Staff Sergeant Zh. R. N'yuton

Sergeant R. S. Gross

Sergeant Kh. 0. Mano

Staff Sergeant E. A. Erikson

Lieutenant Zh. T. Kent

Lieutenant D. K. Raab

Lieutenant 0. G. Vajt

Master Sergeant N. L. Danington

Staff Sergeant M. S. Ehving

Sergeant R. A. Mur

Sergeant L. V. Parr

Sergeant S. Dantonia

Sergeant R. M. Khuk

13 Feb 1945 Lieutenant R. E. Parks

Lieutenant V. F. Bovard

Lieutenant Zh. V. Nesbi

Sergeant R. E. Dobratts

Corporal Kh. M. Khendrikson

See on back

[nothing written on back]

[TFR 40-138]

13 Feb 1945 Corporal V. S. Kokh

Corporal Kh. V. Albert

Corporal L. P. Portejn

Original Signed Liaison Officer of the American Mission

Sr. Lieutenant Abakumov

True Copy: Major [signature] (Grachev)